No 61,213

THE TIMES

WEDNESDAY APRIL 21 1982

Price twenty pence

Britain gains from EEC

Only West Germany was a net contributor to the EEC budget last year, according to revised figures from the European Commission. Britain, benefiting from a special stop-gap rebate deal negotiated in 1980, received about £18m more from the Community than it paid in.

The figures will put extra pressure on British negotiators, but they will say that freak conditions combined to mean Britain paid only £715m while receiving £733m.

Farm deal, page 7

Car bombing wave in Ulster

A wave of car bomb attacks across Northern Ireland caused extensive damage soon after a police warning that the Provisional IRA was intent on provoking more violence (Richard Ford writes.) Five car bombs and an incendiary device went off within an hour of each other. No one was thought to be seriously injured, although a number of people, including a policeman, were slightly hurt at Strabane, co Tyrone. A woman collapsed and had to be treated for shock when the biggest bomb exploded in Belfast.

Trade talks aim to ease tension

Officials from the EEC, the United States, Japan and Canada will meet next month near Paris in and attempt to defuse growing tensions over world trade. The meeting will follow the style of the talks held at Key Biscayne, Florida, in January. Page 15

Racialism pledge

Mr Roy Hattersley, shadow Home Secretary, defended his pledge to dismiss police officers guilty of racialism, if he held office, despite strong protests from senior policemen Page 2

Furs campaign

An animal protection group is to campaign against the sale of fur coats made from endangered species after a Manchester company was fined £750 for selling a leopard skin coat. Page 3

Queen's Awards

The first British company to export microcomputer soft ware to Japan is among 110 winners of this year's Queen's Awards for export and technology announced today. Awards were made to 19 firms for technological advancement. Page 16

Labour pay deal

A wage-bargaining deal is emerging from talks between party leaders and the TUC which could make Labour's general election manifesto more attractive to the political middle ground Page 3

IBApost



Mr John Whitney, age 51, managing director of Capital Radio, has been appointed to the £40,000 a year post of director-general of the Independent Broadcasting Authority in succession to Sir Brian Young. His appointment was welcomed by an industry spokesman as "interesting and imaginative" Page 2

Cricket shadow

The *shadow cast by the Test* ban on several of England's best players falls heavily across the new cricket season, John Woodcock writes in a preview Page 19

Pym off to US for talks on Britain's proposals

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

British counter-proposals to the latest Argentine proposals for a settlement of the Falkland Islands dispute are to be sent to Washington today. Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, will fly there tomorrow to discuss them with Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, who is acting as mediator.

The Cabinet met for an hour last night to receive from Mr Pym an outline of the Argentine terms which Mr Haig conveyed to London on Monday night, and to consider the nature of the response which is being fromulated in detail by Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, with four of her senior colleagues and with the Chief of Defence Staff. This inner group, which met last night, is to meet again today.

The Argentine proposals, which Mr Haig has transmitted but not endorsed, have not been disclosed. Nor was any indication available last night of the British Government's attitude beyond Mrs Thatcher's words to the House of Commons yesterday, when she said that she could not disguise that the Argentine proposals fell short, in some important respects, of the objectives and requirements as expressed in the Commons.

Mrs Thatcher added that, among the many problems which the Argentine proposals presented, was that they failed to assure that the Falkland Islanders should be able to determine their own destiny.

Announcing Mr Pym's journey to Washington, Mrs Thatcher said that the Government regarded the Argentine proposals as a stage in the negotiating process which must now be continued. She told questioners that she believed Mr Haig to be "a good and appropriate negotiator", and she added that the Government remained committed to seeking a diplomatic solution "if one can possibly be found that is acceptable".

Last night ministers, while revealing nothing of the Argentine proposals, and continuing to emphasize the difficulty of building a solution upon them, said that Britain and Argentina were now for the first time in negotiation with one another through Washington. It was not denied that Argentina had offered to withdraw its troops from the Falklands, an offer formally conveyed for the first time on Monday night.

But Mr Pym, when he met members of the Conservative backbench foreign affairs committee last night, was told again and again that withdrawal of the Argentine forces must be unconditional. Only a minority of the 20 or so MPs who questioned him appeared to recognize that unconditional withdrawal might be unattainable.

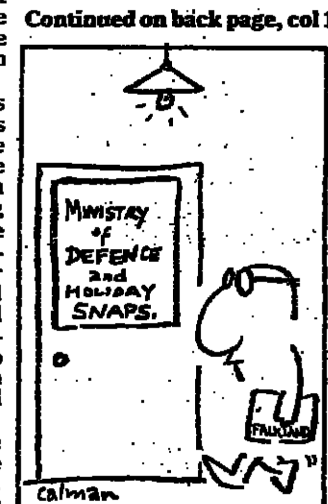
There was praise afterwards for Mr Pym's skill in deflecting challenging questions, but little willingness to allow him room for manoeuvre. One backbencher, Mr Winston Churchill, suggested that British V-bombers would have to attack installations on the Argentine mainland, but he had little support.

Another, Mr Anthony Marlowe, argued that it would be bad for the morale of the armed services if the task force came back without having been used, for instance to take back the island of South Georgia.

Mr Pym gave no ground, saying to Mr Marlowe that it might be best for morale if the troops came back, like the grand old Duke of York's men, having contributed to a diplomatic solution and with no lives lost.

Continued on back page, col 1





Politicians exploit divisions in junta

From Christopher Thomas, Buenos Aires, April 20

Argentina's military junta is looking increasingly weak and vulnerable amid persistent rumours of deep divisions over the Falklands crisis.

Their apparent disarray is being exploited by political parties, which are not supposed to be active but are nevertheless asserting themselves over the need to return to a civilian government.

The junta is obviously worried by the parties' restiveness and instructed General Alfredo Saint Jean, the Interior Minister, to meet 13 leading politicians today in an attempt to placate them. They have publicly chastised the regime for not keeping people properly informed of developments in the Falklands and demanded an immediate explanation of the junta's latest position.

The possibility of a change in government is being widely discussed and several leading politicians are privately mooting the idea of a transitional arrangement under which civilian members of a new administration would be chosen by some form of limited election.

One or two Argentine newspapers have published cautiously-worded hints about the possibility of a coup and the English language *Buenos Aires Herald*, which consistently displays great courage in its coverage of the Falklands crisis, published a leading article sharply attacking military rule.

It said: "There can be little doubt now, after the events of the last few weeks that had Argentina been ruled by an elected civilian government and not an authoritarian military regime, its position would be far better than it is now.

"Had an elected government been in power Great Britain's drive to recapture the disputed south Atlantic islands would probably have been far less intense than it actually proved. . . . The desire to punish General Leopoldo Galtieri is in all likelihood an even more important factor than the need to demonstrate that Great Britain remains a significant power despite its economic difficulties."

Politicians are being freely quoted in newspapers on their views about the Falklands crisis and there is little doubt that all but a few

continued on back page, col 4

Heros' welcome: Lieutenant Mills (centre) and his men are greeted by Sir Steuart Pringle (left) and Mr Jerry Wiggin

Marine describes South Georgia battle

By Henry Stanhope

A young Royal Marine officer yesterday described how he and 21 others fought to keep the Union Jack flying over South Georgia, the lonely sub-Antartic island where an illegal landing last month has brought Britain and Argentina to the brink of war.

He said that after two hours of heavy and continuous firing between 10 and 15 Argentine commandos lay dead, at least 20 more were wounded, two helicopters had been shot down and a corvette so badly crippled by anti-tank rockets that it barely limped back to its mainland port.

Lieutenant Keith Mills, aged 22, from Amlwch, Gwynedd, told a press conference at the Ministry of Defence: "What we did at Grytviken I don't think could have been achieved by anybody else. Every man was prepared to die for the reasons that we were there, and I was very proud of them."

He was speaking only hours after they had flown in to RAF Brize Norton, with *seven other marines captured* on the Falklands themselves and 13 scientists of the British Antartic Survey.

RAF onlookers gave them a hero's welcome, cheering and clapping as they stepped off the VC10, to be met by Mr Jerry Wiggin, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Armed Forces, Lieutenant-General Sir Steuart Pringle, Commandant-General Royal Marines and Mr Rex Hunt, Governor of the Falkland Islands, expelled by the Argentine occupying troops.

The battle of South Georgia took place on April 3, a day after the invasion of the Falklands, when an Argentine officer landed at Grytviken from the patrol ship Bahia Paraiso. He called on the marines to surrender.

"Our reply was that we were under orders not to surrender," Lieutenant Mills *said. A corvette was then* seen steaming towards the shore and an Alouette helicopter appeared overhead.

After evacuating the British scientists to a nearby church, he went down to the jetty to negotiate with the Argentines, but retreated with his men to a defensive position of trenches and booby traps which they had prepared the previous day, when one of the Argentine soldiers from the helicopter, jumped out on landing and aimed his rifle.

It was the Royal Marines who opened the firing, however, at an Argentine Puma helicopter with 20 commandos on board which prepared to land 100 yards away. They fired between 600 and 800 rounds at the helicopter which backed away trailing black smoke and landed on the other side *of the bay. "No marines were* seen to descend from it", Lieutenant Mills said.

They hit the corvette more than 1,200 times, holing it badly with one 84mm anti-tank rocket which fell 10 yards short but failed to detonate and ploughed through the water to strike the ship below the waterline. They also scored 66mm rocket hits on the vessel which returned to sea and replied with its 100mm cannon in the bows.

Lieutenant Mills surrendered after the Argentines, despite losing a second helicopter, had landed more than 100 men and had cut off the British line of retreat. He walked down to the beach holding a coat with white lining and told the Argentine *marine commander that* he and his men had achieved their main objective.

*"We had forced the Argen*tines to take South Georgia by military action. They could not possibly say that they marched in without any military resistance";

☐ Fifteen scientists still in hiding on South Georgia are becoming increasingly worried for their own safety (the Press Association reports).

The group and two women film makers — Cindy Buxton and Annie *Price* — believe the Argentines may try to use them as a lever in negotiations, according to Dr Ray Adie, deputy director of the British Antarctic Survey.

Insurers think papal visit is off

By David Hewson

Lloyd's insurance underwriters believe that the Pope's visit will be called off because of the Falklands crisis. By last night, only one underwriter was offering contingency cover against the cancellation of the tour and that was at the rate of a 20 per cent premium of the amount covered.

Before the crisis, many underwriters were accepting cover on the basis of a three to five per cent premium, *but*, according to the director of the main brokers involved, many businesses facing large losses because of a cancellation remain uncovered.

Mr John Kelvey Brown, a director of the broking firm Adam Brothers Contingency Insurance, said yesterday: "Our market has now folded up. Nobody is accepting the business.

Adams, thought to have handled the bulk of the contingency insurance for the visit, has placed £2m, compared *with* £12m spent on contingency insurance for the Royal Wedding.

The £2m spent on the Pope's visit came mainly from large companies involved in the sale of mementoes. Mr Kelvey Brown said that catering firms and companies dealing with the travel arrangements for the visit were among the larger groups still uncovered.

"A lot of people have a lot of money riding on this visit. They could be left with a lot of worthless trinkets and souvenirs on their hands."

The £2m placed through Adams could represent a total loss of up to about £60m for the Lloyd's market in the event of a cancellation. But brokers now believe that the pay-out would be much less. The companies would only recompense manufacturers for unsold stock, and sales could still reach healthy levels.

Dais burnt, page 3
Polish visit, page 7
Falkland insurance, page 15

MPs allowed three votes on return of hanging

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, has decided that the House of Commons should be allowed a special one-day debate, with as many as three votes, on capital punishment before the end of next month.

The debate would be taken on amendments to the Criminal Justice Bill, which is now due to return to the Commons for its report stage.

Mr Vivian Bendall, Conservative MP for Ilford, North, last night tabled three separate amendments; one to reintroduce capital punishment for the murder of policemen and prison warders, another for terrorists who kill in the course of terrorist acts. and another for armed robbers who murder in the course of committing their crimes.

Normally, *such* amendments would not be allocated one day for debate and division of the House. But Mr Whitelaw has decided that the rules should be altered, because of the sensitivity of such a unique issue.

Pressure for a fresh debate and vote has been overshadowed by the Falkland crisis, but the Police Federation advertised in *The Times* and four other national newspapers last month, asking for public support for the return of capital punishment.

Mr Bendall said at the time that Parliament should be given another chance to vote on the issue because of the sharp increase in crimes of violence including those against police.

The last vote on the death penalty was taken in the Commons in July, 1979, when it was rejected by 362 votes to 243.

If the Commons decides to reverse that view on any of Mr Bendall's amendments, something which is not expected, than the Home Office would come forward with a new Bill to implement the expressed wish of the House.

Mr Bendall said last night that he had decided to go for three separate amendments because previous Commons votes had been across the board and that had proved an obstacle for some MPs who would have wanted capital punishment for the murder of policemen, but did not want to see the return of the death penalty for other murder offences.

He said: "There are some MPs who do not want capital punishment for terrorists, for fear of making martyrs

He thought that majorities against capital punishment for terrorists and armed robbers, killing in the pursuit of their crimes, would be higher.

Doubts on murder conviction

By Frances Gibb

Serious doubts over the conviction of Paul Cleeland, a Stevenage decorator serving a 20-year sentence for murder, are disclosed in a special investigation by *The Times* published today.

Inconsistencies in police evidence and an extraordinary sequence of errors in prison records have led MPs, lawyers and now an independent forensic scientist to support the case for a retrial.

The Home Office has already produced its own confidential report on the discrepancies, which it refuses to publish. Mr Bowen Wells, Conservative MP for Hertford and Stevenage, said yesterday that he was calling on the Home Secretary to release the report to "shed light on some of the very worrying aspects of this case".

Case for a retrial, page 9

Israeli curbs on Sinai reporting anger media

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, April 20

The Israeli Government has become involved in a bitter clash with all sections of the media and with foreign journalists as a result of its determination to restrict reporting of the final evacuation of occupied Sinai.

Last night Israel television's main news bulletin halted for a minute to protest at the military restrictions and today's newspapers appeared with a coordinated black space on their front pages in a similar protest. Later, a delegation representing Israeli editors and the local journalists' association was forcibly turned back at an Army roadblock where members attempted to enter Sinai without permits.

Judges in the High Court in *Jerusalem rejected* an appeal by the Foreign Press Association against the new orders barring coverage of the emotional Sinai evacuation, in which more than 2,000 diehards still have to be removed. The association represents some 200 foreign reporters and television men working in Israel.

Among the Sinai protestors is a group of about 20 zealots from the extreme right-wing Kash movement who have been threatening to commit mass suicide in a large air raid shelter which they have fortified and equipped with emergency rations.

Tomorrow, their Brooklyn-born leader, Rabbi Meir Kahane, is expected to arrive from New York in a last-ditch effort to persuade his young followers to abandon their death threat.

The protesters have refused attempts by Israel's two chief rabbis to rescind their threat to commit suicide at 30-minute intervals. But the decision of Rabbi Kahane to travel personally to the bunker, nicknamed Masada, has raised local hopes that the spectacular protest suicides may yet be averted.

In today's High Court session, the judges accepted the submission by the State Attorney that widespread media coverage would hinder the evacuation, which is being carried out by some 20,000 troops. Earlier, Mr Begin personally told a delegation from the influential editors' committee that the purpose of the ban, aimed particularly at television cameramen, was to prevent bloodshed.

The Prime Minister's stand comes at a time of growing complaints about official threats to press and broadcasting freedom in Israel. It follows a dispute with the Israeli newspaper editors and *the television company over* prohibitions on reporting of a seven-week Army barricade imposed on four Druze Arab villages in the annexed Golan Heights.

Even papers often sympathetic to the Government have spoken out strongly.

Today, the state-controlled Israel Radio — whose own reporter described how he had evaded capture by the security forces — disclosed that 12 foreign journalists from nine different countries had barricaded themselves in one of the abandoned apartments in the town.

The reporters issued a statement to the army threatening to resist eviction if they were not allowed to freely report the removal of the diehards.

☐ The United States vetoed a Security Council resolution condemning recent shooting incidents on Jerusalem's Temple Mount as "appalling acts of Sacrilege". The vote was 14 in favour and one against but the negative vote by the United States killed the draft.

Ministers to quit, page 6

OAS to hear Argentina's case

From Nicholas Ashford and Mohsin Ali, Washington, April 20

The 30-nation Organization of American States (OAS) met here this morning to consider Argentine moves to invoke the 1947 Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, otherwise known as the Rio treaty, in the Falklands crisis.

Despite opposition from the United States, the OAS was expected to approve a request by Argentina to initiate prelimainary discussion on invoking the treaty, which stipulates that "an armed attack by any state against an American state shall be considered as an attack all American states."

The meeting began hours after Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, arrived back in Washington from Buenos Aires. He was due to confer with President Reagan later today.

Upon arrival at Andrews Air Force base at 3.10 am local time Mr Haig said his attempts to resolve the crisis peacefuuly would continue and that his next step was to await Britain's response to the latest proposal forwarded by Argentina.

That response reached here this morning, just as the OAS was starting its meeting, with the announcement by Mrs Thatcher that the proposals fell short of British objectives and that Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, would be flying to Washington on Thursday.

In a letter to Señor Francisco Bustillo, Uruguayan chairman of the OAS's Permanent Council, requesting that today's session be held, Señor Raul Quijano, the Argentine representative, denounced "the grave situation posed by the presence and advance of the British war fleet, which includes nuclear submarines and other nuclear elements, within the region referred to in article 4 (of the Rio treaty); for intimidation and belligerent purposes directed against the Argentine Republic, its island territory and mainland and its people."

A vote on holding a meeting of the special consultative group reguires only a simple majority of the 21 signatories, and an OAS source said approval was certain.

...he survey was conducted [by] Dr George Moyser of [M]anchester University. The [r]esults are published in the magazine of the synod's Board for Social Responsibility, *Crucible*.

Chemicals were 'wrongly buried'

The decision to bury chemicals at Craigmillar in Edinburgh was wrong, it was admitted yesterday at a committee meeting to investigate the explosion they caused in a council refuse tip last month.

Dr Jag Cook, of the environmental safety group at Harwell, said it was unfortunate that the barrels from a demolished fireworks factory were buried together. It was likely that the combination of magnesium and sulphur had reacted and exploded. The last barrel was dug up last night.

Island sold for £30,000

A Cardiff college principal Mrs Meinir Llewelyn, aged 39 was told yesterday that her bid of just over £30,000 had brought her the ownership of the 14 acre Sully Island 500 yards from the mainland, near Cardiff.

As she and the students at her private careers college celebrated with champagne, she revealed plans for a £250,000 health farm on the island.

Third child dies after house fire

A third child has died after the fire which swept through a council house in Durham on Monday. Paul Grainger, aged 10 months, died at Middlesbrough General Hospital early today.

His brother Gary, aged five died in the fire at the family home in Cumbrian Place, Newton Aycliffe, and his sister Kathy, aged two, died soon afterwards.

Action over cars on pavements

Motorists who park on the pavement in central London could face prosecution and a bill for damages this summer. Westminster City Council has decided to enforce the law which makes it an offence to drive on to pedestrian areas.

The council said damaged pavements were a big problem, especially for the blind, handicapped and parents with pushchairs.

Letters, page 13

Hattersley firm on dismissal of racist police

By Richard Evans

Mr Roy Hattersley MP last night defended his promise to dismiss policemen found guilty of racialism if he becomes Home Secretary in the next Labour government, after fierce criticism from police leaders.

Chief Supt John Keyte, national secretary of the Police Superintendents' Association, yesterday called the pledge frightening and said there was no justification for one group of workers to have a fixed penalty of dismissal hanging over their heads.

Mr Jim Jardine, chairman of the Police Federation, which represented junior and middle-ranking officers, said he was in total disagreement with Mr Hattersley and welcomed the firm stand by the superintendents' organization.

Mr Hattersley, the shadow Home Secretary, said in a speech at the weekend that if he held office a police officer found guilty of racialist behaviour "will be a police officer no longer".

Last night he added: "I would have thought the police would have agreed with the views expressed by myself and Lord Scarman that the dismissal of officers found guilty of racialism is crucial to improving the relationship between them and ethnic minorities in this country".

Mr Keyte said: "The police service is united in its desire to rid itself of officers who are guilty of racialism and we do this under the existing discipline code.

"The position of Home Secretary carried a duty and responsibility to act as the final appeal court against either a guilty finding or sentence under the discipline code. To commence a duty with such strong convictions would appear to be dangerous and certainly unlikely to result in a fair and just decision", he added.

Mr Jardine said: "We are not condoning racial discrimination, but we insist that the existing discipline code is effective for dealing with complaints of this kind."

☐ Mr Kenneth Oxford, the Chief Constable of Merseyside, said yesterday that the police are bound to come into conflict with some subcultures within society in situations where a community policing policy would be beyond the bounds of reason (David Hewson writes).

It was optimistic for anyone to believe that community policing or the reintroduction of the man on the beat could cure the sickness of present-day society, Mr Oxford told a seminar at the International Fire, Security and Safety Conference in Olympia, London.

"In its broadest sense, the term community policing implies the consent and cooperation of the community for police action. It also implies that tight-knit communities sharing common values for the benefit of all, can be influenced towards good citizenship and thus have a direct bearing on the level of local crime, vandalism and disorder.

"However, what if the communal values are not supportive of law and order? In this case the police will be obliged to work against that community. Perhaps this is not so far-fetched as it sounds.

"For example, the subcultures of some communities are such — street crime, drug taking, illegal drinking — that inevitably the police will come into conflict with them."

Electricity men get wage claim warning

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

The Central Electricity Generating Board has warned its 60,000 industrial and white-collar employees that continued wage settlements at the level of the past few years will endanger the industry's future.

Mr John Baker, the board's commercial member, has told the industry's national house newspaper *Power News* that "excessive pay settlements this year can only worsen the board's position to the detriment of our staff". His comments may be seen by unions oficials as an attempt to influence the course of the present ballot among 35,000 manual workers on an 8.5 per cent offer.

The board, however, appears more seriously concerned about the possible effects of a confrontation with its 25,000 power engineers who are dismayed about what they say is the erosion of differentials over their manual colleagues.

Mr John Lyons, general secretary of the Electrical Power Engineers' Association, told his union's conference earlier this month that industrial action was "very possibly unavoidable" if the Electricity Council, the employers' negotiating body, failed to improve differentials.

Mr Baker says in his interview that over the last five years average earnings in the industry have risen faster than prices and electricity costs, while the working week has been cut to 37 hours.

☐ Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, yesterday promised backing for Kent miners in their fight to deep open the threatened Snowdown colliery. Mr Tom McGee, the union's mining engineer is to undertake an "appraisal" of the colliery with the aim of producing a plan to maintain at least 700 of the 850 jobs at the pit.

☐ Union leaders representing the country's 17,000 ambulancemen rejected, as expected, a pay offer worth 5 per cent for this year. The ambulancemen will be asked join industrial action called by the Confederation of Health Service Employees and recommended by the National Union of Public Employees. The offer is 4 per cent plus £1.3m for transferring ambulancemen to "salarial" status.

☐ *Daily Mail* members of the National Union of Journalists have accepted a pay deal said by management to yield increases of between 5 and 7 per cent plus an extra week's holiday. Executives had to produce last Friday's issue because of 24-hour mandatory meetings of NUJ members in London and Manchester.

☐ About 140 BBC journalists employed at Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, West London, on current affairs programmes, yesterday joined 100 colleagues in television news in a work-to-rule over pay and conditions (a Staff Reporter writes). They say that unless they are granted urgent talks with the management, programmes like *Nationwide* will be off the air within a week and the BBC's plans for breakfast television threatened.

Peter Trievnor



Mr George Howard, chairman of the BBC, with Miss Clair Bloom at the reception before a Foyle's luncheon yesterday in honour of Miss Bloom, whose autobiography was published recently.

Anger over command bunker on trust land

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

The National Trust has decided to allow the Ministry of Defence to build an underground bunker on its land, to house the main communications centre for the air defence of the United Kingdom. The decision has plunged the trust into deep internal controversy, with some members calling for a special meeting to have the decision reversed.

The trust declined to comment yesterday about its long bargaining with the ministry but it is understood to be ready to sign a lease with strict conditions. These are thought to involve access for lorries during building and restoration of the steep Chiltern landscape, once construction has finished.

The bunker, which will be covered by a mound 30ft high, will replace the 40-year-old underground communications centre at nearby RAF High Wycombe. The new unit will provide a command headquarters for RAF Strike Command and for the Nato commander of United Kingdom air forces.

Embarrassed leaders of the National Trust face two criticizms of its willingness to accept the bunker in a field on the edge of the 1,100-acre Bradenham estate which was acquired 25 years ago.

Some of its million members consider the move to be a political alignment of the trust with Nato's nuclear defence policy. Others fear that it will weaken the protection of the trust. The trust was given the Bradenham estate on condition that it applied its unique power to make it impossible to sell or split it without the permission of Parliament. The trust has since disclosed that it would have preferred not to give full protection to parts of the estate, including the field where the bunker will be built.

It is satisfied that the fear of conservationist about the environmental impact of the hole needed for the bunker are unjustified. The water table is far deeper than the hole at 85 metres, so that pumping out will not be necessary.

'Innovative' IBA chief

By Kenneth Gosling

Mr John Whitney, the managing director of Capital Radio, who was yesterday appointed to the £40,000 a year post of director-general of the Independent Broadcasting Authority, is one of the radio industry's most colourful characters.

His name had not been listed among the half-dozen candidates for the job, but in becoming only the third director-general of the authority, succeeding Sir Brian Young next October, he will be warmly welcomed from all sides of radio and television.

Mr Whitney, aged 51, became managing director of Capital Radio in 1973, having earlier been associated with companies providing programmes and facilities for both radio and television. He was a leading figure in the early lobbying for commercial radio.

Sir Richard Attenborough, Capital Radio's chairman said the company would miss his guidance and "and the innovative flair he lavished on the station".

Before joining Capital Radio Mr Whitney, who is married to former ballet dancer Roma Duncan and has two children, formed companies responsible for such television successes as *Upstairs, Downstairs, Danger UXB* and *The Flame Trees of Thika*.

Commons seeks private money for MPs' offices

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Commons is to investigate the possibility of finding private finance to construct a new parliamentary building at Westminster.

The plans, for which private backing is to be sought, were presented to Parliament in 1979 by Sir Hugh Casson and Mr David Ramsay; they are for development of the Bridge Street site opposite the Commons and Big Ben.

The scheme was vetoed by the Prime Minister in 1980 because of the cost, then estimated at £122m over a decade. But a report issued by the Select Committee on House of Commons Services yesterday recommended that the idea should be resurrected.

A resolution endorsed by Mr Francis Pym on March 30, when he was Leader of the House, agreed that a subcommittee should "undertake an inquiry into the feasibility of, and the advantages derived from, securing the assistance of private funds, in whole or in part, of the implementation of Sir Hugh Casson's plans for the development of the Bridge Street site."

The site is bordered by Parliament Street, the Thames embankment and Cannon Row police station. The preliminary plans, which cost £100,000, proposed a seven-storey, granite office block; containing an official flat for the Leader of the Opposition, a riverside restaurant for MPs, a private terrace garden, a swimming pool, and scope for a £5m underground car park.

The Commons has spent £3.25m on refurbishing the Old Scotland Yard building, known, after the architect, as Norman Shaw North, which borders the Bridge Street site on the embankment side. The neighbouring Norman Shaw South has also been restored over recent years at a limited annual budget of £200,000 a year for two years.

Yesterday's services committee report also suggests that the new investigation should include the possibility of MPs taking over refurbished accommodation in Palace Chambers, part of the Bridge Street complex, "pending any other solution" to the shortage of office space.

Video copies cause loss of £750,000

Five leading film and video companies have lost £750,000 through an operaion based around a video conterfeiting "factory", the High Court was told yesterday.

The factory, above a betting shop in Northampton, contained 46 recorders producing copies of films such as *Superman, 10,* and *Watership Down*, Mr Robin Jacob, QC, told the court. They seized under a court order by the companies' agents.

In what is thought to be the biggest case of alleged video piracy so far, more than a dozen individuals and companies have been bound by a variety of undertakings and court orders granted over the last fortnight not to continue their operations or remove any assets. New orders were made by Mr Justice Whitford yesterday, who also ordered a company of distributors to disclose details of tape sales, worth £104,000, to the operation.

The companies bringing the action are all members of the British Videogram Association which claims that more than half the prerecorded video tapes sold in Britain are pirated.



Science report

Tracing the origin of ancient artefacts

By the staff of "Nature"

Traces of lead and ancient copper and bronze artefacts are revealing the origins of the metal from which the objects were made, two Oxford archaeologists have announced.

Noël Gale of the Department of Geology and Mineralogy and his wife Zofia Stos-Gale of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, have developed a technique which makes use of the so-called "isotopic composition" of the lead traces.

Copper ores from different mines have different isotopic compositions, so an investigator can distinguish which mine produced the metal contained in a particular object.

"Isotopic compositions" are an advance on previous methods of trace metal analysis because they are unaffected by chemical treatment, such as the smelting which reduces an ore to the metal.

Isotopes are atoms of exactly the same chemical nature, but slightly different weights (they have differing numbers of neutrons in the atomic nucleus). These weights can be distinguished by modern techniques, but were all treated alike by ancient technology.

Previously the Gales have worked with Aegean silver, which contains large lead impurities, and have shown that much of it came from a single mine: Laurion in Attica. The dominance of the Laurion silver mine in classical times was known from historical evidence, but it was a surprise to find that it also played a major role much earlier.

But a greater surprise has come with the Gales' work on copper and bronze (which is technically more difficult as the lead content is much smaller). They find that of 22 Aegean artefacts analysed, half also came from Laurion. It was previously unknown that Laurion played a great role in copper production as well as in silver.

The great prize now, however, must be the analysis of the ox-hide ingots of copper, which are found in Cyprus, Crete, Turkey, central Greece, Sicily, and Sardinia, and are also seen in Egyptian tomb paintings. These represented a major Bronze Age trade in metal; but there is still great controversy over the origin and movement of the ingots. Applied to them, the Oxford isotope method may produce yet more archaeological surprises.

Source: *Science* (vol 216, page 11) 1982.

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Fewer opt for private education

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

The number of pupils attending the 1,300 public and preparatory schools belonging to the Independent Schools Information Service (Isis) has fallen for the first time since the service started carrying out its national census eight years ago.

Figures released yesterday by Isis, which represents half of all independent schools in Britain and three-quarters of the pupils, indicate that the total number of pupils at member schools fell this year by about 4,000 to just over 400,000. The drop might have been much bigger had there not been an addition for the first time of nearly 5,000 pupils under the Government's assisted places scheme

Mr Tim Devlin, director of Isis, pointed out that the 4,000 reduction represented a drop of only 1 per cent compared with a drop in the total school population of 2½ per cent, but conceded that the independent schools with their predominance of pupils in social classes 1 and II, were probably less affected by the fall in the birth rate than state schools.

"The drop is to be expected in view of increasing inflation and the fact that many parents' pockets have been hit by recession and redundancies", Mr Devlin said. "It is surprising that numbers have held up as well as they have done, and encouraging that they appear to have held up well in the sixth form."

The survey indicates that average fees at Headmasters' Conference (HMC) schools (the top 210 predominantly boys' public schools) are now just over £3,300 a year for boarding

Tory 'money back' pledge to voters

LOCAL ELECTIONS

If the Conservatives regain power in Manchester at the city council elections next month, every ratepayer will be given a rate cut of 10 per cent, the party promised yesterday (our Manchester Correspondent writes).

Councillor Cecil Franks, leader of the Conservative group, said his party was committed to reversing the rate increase introduced this month by the controlling Labour group. The Tories' election slogan would be: "Vote Conservative and get your money back."

The money would be found by halving the council's planned capital spending programme and, speeding up sales. About 7,000 people wanted to buy their council homes.

The Conservatives also promise to close three big council departments — planning, architects and estates — and pass to the private sector the management of property, houses, land, street cleaning and refuse services and other council services. They believe that private enterprise will be cheaper and provide a better service.

"We are not seeking a confrontation with the trade unions," Councillor Franks said, "but if it comes, we will not shrink from it."

☐ London electors were yesterday exhorted to vote for Labour councillors as people who would protect and develope schools and colleges, (David Walker writes).

Mr Neil Kinnock MP, the Labour Party's education spokesman, told a press conference that "in spite of severe cuts, the Labour controlled outer London authorities have managed to sustain levels of educational provision better than their Tory counterparts."

He quoted comparative figures showing that most of the London education authorities controlled by Labour employed more teachers; provided more nursery classes; and supplied free milk to younger children after the Government stopped subsidizing it.

☐ Private employers should urge their employees to vote in the m municipal elections only for those candidates pledged to a wholesale reform of the rating system that will give business people some voice in local authority affairs, Mr Walter Goldsmith, director general of the Institute of Directors, said

☐ The Scottish National Party will have more candidates than the Liberal — SDP Alliance, and only one fewer than the Conservatives, at Scottish regional elections, (The Press Association reports). Returns show that there will be 1,309 candidates for the 410 contested seats for 12 regional and islands authorities. Another 110 candidates have been returned unopposed.

For both England and Scotland the total of candidates for contested seats is 15,690.

Lothian: Rates loom large in cliff-hanger

From Jonathan Wills, Edinburgh

"No, I don't think it will be more bitter than usual," Councillor John Mulvey says, surveying the battlefield for the Lothian Regional Council elections on May 6. Mr Mulvey should know. He is secretary of the Labour group which is defending a majority of one seat.

Disputes with central Government culminated last year in a £30m cut in rate support grant, imposed by the Secretary of State for Scotland as a punishment for "excessive and unreasonable" council spending which had led to a 250 per cent rates increase over four years.

Lothian's Labour administration, battered by internal disputes on tactics over the cuts, is nonetheless confident that it will be returned with an increased majority to confound the Government and vindicate the council's policy of high spending on areas of social need.

Others are not so sure. The election has been called a cliff-hanger and there are predictions that the Social Democratic Party/Liberal Alliance will hold the balance of power.

The SDP has one seat, held by Mr Peter Wilson, a prominent Labour defector. With the help of the Liberals, the Alliance now has an impressive organization but it needs to make a big breakthrough to get more than half a dozen councillors. In a contest dominated by local issues, the national appeal of the Alliance after Hillhead may not be quite enough.

Labour's 1982-1983 budget for Lothian claims that most domestic ratepayers will be asked to pay less than 40p a week extra for the partial restoration of the services which have been most badly damaged by the cuts. For example, home helps will be reinstated and schools

The Conservatives say it is time that the electors asserted their right not to be taxed above what they can afford. They say that "the great rates robbery" is driving business out of Edinburgh's city centre. A depressingly large number of empty shops supports this claim, although Labour says that high rents of commercial property probably have some effect.

The Tories accuse Labour of an obsession for keeping cars out of the city centre, while Mr Mulvey and his supporters point out that Edinburgh's cheap and frequent bus service brings more customers into the big stores.

Privately, some Labour councillors are worried more by the Scottish National Party than by the Alliance. The SNP budget proposals for Lothian differed little from those of Labour and despite the loss of its deposit at Hillhead, the nationalist vote is a potent force

Because several Scottish Office ministers hold Edinburgh seats, Lothian is the focus of attention in the Scottish local elections. If the Tories cannot do well in Scotland's capital at a time when Scottish industrialists are starting to be less pessimistic about the economy, then they are in serious trouble.

Labour, called big overspenders by the Lothian Ratepayers Action Group Executive (RAGE) replies that the Government picked the fight in the first place.

Councillor Mulvey plans to use a barrage of statistics in the campaign, including the calculation that the Government's share of local authority expenditure has dropped from 62 per cent of the total to 43 per cent in six years.

Tomorrow: West Midlands

Sale to test art market

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

An important Renaissance portrait which cannot be exported from Britain is to be offered for sale at Sotheby's today. It is an unprecedented test of the internal art market. The painting above is a portrait attributed to Alessandro Allori of a handsome young Florentine holding a cameo.

It as acquired by Baron Mayer Amschel de Rothschild in the nineteenth century, passed through the marriage of his daughter Hannah to the Rosebery collection, and was thus among the treasures of Mentmore auctioned by Sotheby's for Lord Rosebery in 1977. The price then was £38,500

The Government had combed the Mentmore collection for "national treasures" before the auction and it was a fair assumption that the rest could be freely exported. Not so. Mr Bradford Walker, of Long Island, United States, purchased the Allori and applied for an export license. It was refused, to allow British institutions two months to find the purchase price.

A two-month stop is exceptionally short and an indication that this was not an important political issue. The Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, found the purchase price, however, and offered to buy. Mr Walker refused to sell.

Under the rules the Reviewing Committee on the Export of Works of Art were then operating, the penalty for that was an indefinite export ban. That appears to mean that the committee will not consider reopening the case until 1987, save for some material change in circumstances.

Sale room, page 14

Overseas selling prices
[illegible]

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Reservoir inquiry for third time

A third public inquiry opened in Devon yesterday into the plan to build a 700-acre reservoir at Roadford, to the west of Dartmoor (Craig Seton writes).

Years of uncertainty have surrounded the plan and farming interests remain opposed to the use of agricultural land for the scheme which was originally intended as part of the South West Water Authority's strategy up to the year 2011.

The public inquiry, at Okehampton, was ordered by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment. Although he now accepts that the reservoir should be at Roadford, he has asked that its size should be reconsidered and that is the only issue now to be decided.

At yesterday's hearing, however, Mr Peter Mills, Conservative MP for West Devon, asked the inquiry inspector to recommend that the reservoir should not be on valuable farmland. The Dartmoor Preservation Society is keeping a watching brief.

Southend cells for skinhead

A new approach to sentencing Bank holiday trouble makers was adopted by Southend magistrates yesterday. Instead of being fined heavily or sent to prison one young London skinhead was ordered to stay in the local police cells until Saturday to give him time to reflect on his behaviour.

Gary Guymer, aged 17, unemployed, of Nelson Road, Clapham Common, who gave Nazi salutes on the seafront last Easter Monday, pleaded guilty to threatening behaviour.

Playing boy was hanged by chain

An accidental death verdict was recorded at an inquest at Hornsey yesterday on Jeffrey Atkins, aged 14, of Burford Gardens, Palmer's Green, London who hanged himself with a chain attached to a loft ladder while playing.

Alexander McGuire, aged 14, with whom he had been playing, of Caversham Avenue, Palmer's Green, said he warned Jeffrey of the dangers.

Prince to dive again

The Prince of Wales will make two dives next week, making a total of 10, to the Tudor warship Mary Rose which sank off Southsea, Hampshire, in 1545. He will be accompanied by the former King Constantine of Greece who has also dived on the wreck before.

The Prince's visit coincides with the start of a month's archaeological excavation by 28 volunteer divers.

ITV pays £4.5m for 'Superman'

Independent television is buying the first two *Superman* films for $4m (about £2,260,000) each. They will be screened next year in a package of six box office successes.

Jaws set a record commercial television of 23 million and *Close Encounters of the Third Kind* was seen by 15,500,000 viewers at Christmas. The independent channel also has *Star Wars* and *Jaws II* in its line-up.

Wheelchair boy dies in river

A handicapped boy drowned yesterday after his wheelchair slipped into the River Trent at Stoke Bardolph, near Nottingham. The body of the boy, who was not named was recovered, still in the wheelchair, from 10ft of water by a team of police frogman. Police are investigatng how the tragedy happened.

Orkney bells on sea voyage

The three bells of Orkney's 800-year-old Cathedral of St Magnus have been shipped to the mainland for restoration after being lowered 90ft from the tower.

The two smaller bells were cast in Edinburgh in 1528. The largest, which weighs 1,420lb, was recast in Amsterdam in 1682. The restoration work will be carried out by the foundry firm John Taylor of Loughborough (Leicester).

Research jobs saved

Two of Britain's top agricultural research stations, due to be closed or phased down, have been spared, but 110 jobs will still go at the Animal Breeding Research Organization at Edinburgh and 47 at the Long Ashton Research Station in Bristol. Originally 250 jobs were to go.

Airlift for seaman

A Chinese seaman with a head injury was airlifted to hospital in Canterbury by helicopter yesterday after an incident on board a Panamanian refrigeration ship in the Channel.

Labour designs a wage deal for all workers

From Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, Perth

A deal on wage bargaining designed to make Labour's general election manifesto more attractive to the political middle ground is taking shape in talks between party leaders and the TUC.

Progress between the two wings of the Labour movement on a "national economic assessment" that would affect pay claims was disclosed yesterday after the Scottish TUC fudged the issue of incomes policy during the economic debate.

The conference went on to approve its traditional stance of opposition to incomes policies. Delegates overwhelmingly approved a resolution tabled by the left-wing led Technical Administrative, and Supervisory section of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers that argued against wage controls; but moderate members of the TUC General Council were last night arguing privately that this formal policy decision by the STUC would not halt the talks with the Labour Party at national level.

Mr David Basnett, chairman of the TUC economic committee, argued that it was essential to achieve flexible understanding on wages with a prospective Labour government to meet the requirements of different groups of workers within the framework of a nationally negotiated economic policy.

The main elements of such a deal now under discussion are:

An extension of the principle of pay indexation — already operating for the firemen — in the public sector so that the pay of key workers is tied to salary movement in private industry.

Trade union involvement in important Treasury decisions on spending in the public services.

Greater stress on comparability on wages between government employees and the private sector, possibly by means of the Clegg comparabilities commission abolished by Mrs Thatcher.

Influencing union negotiators in the private sector to take account of the effect on prices of their wage demands.

Mr Basnett told *The Times*: "We have to talk about priorities in the distribution of the gross national product, but there is no case for a rigid, structured incomes policy. There is a very strong case for accepting trade union involvement in an annual ecomomic assessment. That involvement will influence bargainers.

"Trade unions will be seeking, as well, legislation from a Labour government to provide minmum conditions returning some things we have already lost and giving others that we have not yet achieved.

Mr Basnett, who is strongly influencing talks aimed at reaching an agreement for an early election manifesto, added: "The essential thing is to build up an understanding which allows negotiators the flexibility they need to solve their individual needs while taking account of the agreed national economic assessment.

"Failure to do this and to attempt to introduce a rigid incomes policy would, as it has always done, blow up in the faces of the government and the trade unions after two years."

Those moves towards an incomes policy have attracted hostility from the left. In an unpublicised clash during the TUC economic committee meeting two weeks ago, Mr Ken Gill, Communist leader of the engineering white collar workers, accused moderate unions of working towards a wage restraint programme in defiance of the TUC's official policy of free collective bargaining.

Those divisions came out in public yesterday at the Scottish TUC conference at Perth as Mr Sidney Weighell, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, insisted that Labour's economic strategy must encompass wages", he said.

Delegates unanimojusly endorsed the 15-point alternative ecomomic strategy which Mr Wieghell said would not command the confidence of the electorate unless it included wages. "You will not deserve to be believed, and you will not get power either", he said. The NUR leader was supported by Mr Alan Tuffin, general secretary-elect of the Union of Communication Workers, who told the conference: "You know as well as I do there is no such thing as free collective bargaining."

The STUC condemned government policies on the economy "which are destroying large sectons of industry, crippling communities and impoverishing millions of people" and called for the early return of a Labour government committed to the alternative economic strategy.

That strategy would involve capital exports; planning agreements with "teeth"; further nationalization and an extension of the National Enterprise Board; immediate and substantial reflation; increased public investment in housing, railways, the health service and inner cities; import controls; help for manufacturing industry using the profits of North Sea oil, reduced arms spending,a weatlh tax and cheaper energy for industry.


Brian Harris

Engineers from Ogle Design, Letchworth, converting a Range Rover to carry the Pope during his visit. The vehicle is one of two to be fitted with bullet-proof windows and armour plating, and will be used in the procession to accompany the six-wheeled Popemobile.

Police investigate burning of papal dais

Police are investigating a fire which yesterday destroyed a specially constructed dais in Pontcanna Fields, Cardiff from which the Pope was to have addressed an expected 350,000 people on the last day of his visit to Britain (Tim Jones writes).

Three youths were seen running away from the dais which had almost been completed at a cost of £115,000. Yesterday, forensic scientists were sifting through the embers. Until the attack security patrols had guarded the structure until the late evening, but now a 24-hour guard will be mounted as it is rebuilt.

Mr John Mumford, groundsman at the fields said: "There was damage to the dais last week. Someone tried putting tar on the panels and tried to light fires near it."

Det Chief Supt Don Carsley, head of the South Wales CID said: "We are treating this as an act of criminal damage and would like to interview the three youths who were seen running away."

Cardiff has a large Roman Catholic community which is fully integrated into its society and there have been few public misgivings about the papal visit.

Doubts still remained yesterday whether Harlech Television would be able to proceed with its ambitious plans to cover the event after the refusal by members of the association of Cinematograph Television and Allied Technicians to complete identity forms as requested by the church authorities.

Dispute over Salerno mutiny

New challenge to ministry's version of events

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Ministry of Defence was challenged yesterday over its version of wartime events almost 40 years ago which it issued with its recent decision not to grant a pardon to 189 British soldiers convicted of mutiny at Salerno, Italy, in 1943.

Controversy over the men's case has been revived since a BBC television documentary in February highlighted their plight. They were part of a contingent of 1,500 of General Montgomery's 8th Army troops brought from North Africa as reinforcements to assist the 46th and 56th Divisions in the crucial battle at Salerno for a foothold on the Italian mainland.

The television programme alleged that the men had been recovering from wounds suffered in Sicily and had been promised a return to their own units, a promise which was broken. They admitted disobeying a senior officer but denied it was mutiny.

The case was raised with the Ministry of Defence by MPs after the programme was screened. Mr Jerry Wiggin, Under Secretary of State for the Armed Forces, concluded in a letter to Mr Alfred Morris, Labour MP for Manchester, Wythenshawe, earlier this month that, after research by officials, there were no grounds for reopening the case.

In an account of the events Mr Wiggin said there was nothing in the contemporary proceedings of the trial or in official records held by the Ministry to suggest that the men were misled about their eventual destination, and that no evidence had been brought forward that any of those convicted were unfit to fight.

Yesterday, however those and other conclusions of Mr Wiggin's letter were challenged in letters sent to the Ministry by Mr Morris from Mr Alan Patient, producer of the BBC documentary, and from Mr P. D. Rayner, of Gillingham, Kent, who was a young Royal Marine in HMS Scylia, one of the ships that took the men to Salerno.

Mr Rayner, stating that the soldiers had been treacherously let down by the authorities, says they were "silhouettes of men" suffering from shell-shock and illness.

"We on the ship were completely amazed at the state of those troops and to a man we knew they would never be any good as a fighting force", Mr Rayner writes.

Mr Patient says there is ample evidence that the men were told they were going back to their own units; and the Ministry of Defence was implying that the 30 witnesses he had found, 23 of whom were mutineers, and six on the same draft of 1,500 reinforcements, were not telling the truth.

Most crucial of all, Mr Patient says, Captain A. G. Lee, who was the main prosecution witness at the court martial, had stated that only he and two other officers knew their destination, and that nobody else was to be told.

Mr Patient suggests that the ministry documents about the despatch of the reinforcements are "possibly suspect."

On the vital point concerning injuries, Mr Patient again quotes Captain Lee, who said on film: "We don't know what orders were given to the commandant of the 155 transit camp (from where the reinforcements were drafted) and therefore whether he got a little windy possibly, and if he did he perhaps had not got 1500 people in his camp and therefore people were then drafted from the hospitals and, as I did, . . . came from the convalescent home."

Mr Patient said that Captain Lee was himself so unable to fight that he had to report sick at Salerno.

Authors to get rights payments in autumn

By Kenneth Gosling

Preparations are well advanced for a start by the autumn on Britain's first public lending right (PLR) scheme, enabling authors to be paid according to samples of loans from 16 public libraries.

The Lords approved the scheme on Monday, as an order breathing life into it is being prepared. When that, together with the scheme itself, is completed in the next fortnight it will be laid before the Commons and PLR brought into immediate effect.

By that time the PLR office in Stockton-on-Tees will have explanatory material telling authors how to apply for registration under the scheme.

Mr John W. Sumsion, the registrar, has formed an advisory committee which has its first meeting next week.

It is also expected to be known soon, which 16 libraries will be the first to launch the loan sampling.

A difficulty in the last few months has been the design and development of a computer system for the scheme. The computer, now undergoing tests for delivery later this year, will hold lists of authors and their eligible books and be able to accommodate the data from the sampling libraries to work out payments each year.

Once publicity and information facilities have been set up, the aim will be to open the register in September, followed by the start of loan recording in January. That process ends in June when a six-month sample has been assembled. Authors' entitlements will then be worked out either by doubling the loans or the rate per loan to represent a complete year.

For about two months the figures will be calculated to ensure that authors receive their maximum entitlement and to see that the registrar underspends not overspends. Each year, in the autumn, as the Act demands, Parliament will approve the rate per loan. In the last quarter of the financial year, between January and March, payments will be made.

The amount initially available to recompense authors is £2m but that may be increased. No author will be able to earn more than £5,000 annually. The rate per loan is envisaged as ½p according to the numbers taking part and the cash available.

☐ Every time Chips Barber sells a copy of his book about Exeter Forest his mortgage goes down. (Our Exeter Correspondent writes.)

When Mr Barber, an Exeter teacher, wanted money to publish his book he went to his building society and they lent him £3,000 which they added to his mortgage.

Tocsin sounds for the barn owl

By Tony Samstag

The barn owl is one of nature's emblems: when most people think about owls at all, something very like a barn owl is probably what they see.

More's the pity, then, that the World Wildlife Fund should be sounding the tocsin for this of all species with the announcement that its numbers are decreasing "at an alarming rate in Britain and much of Europe" with a population crash imminent if not inevitable.

Not so coincidentally, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) has launched a nest-box scheme for barn owls. "Undoubtedly one of the underlying causes of their disappearance is that many traditional nest sites in very old trees and derelict buildings have been lost", the society writes. "Brick and timber barns are being replaced by modern steel-framed strutures."

Statistics are incomplete but dire. One survey completed in the early 1970s suggest that the number of barn owls in Britain might have halved in 40 years. Later studies have shown the rate of loss accelerating in the past decade or so. Intensive farming and the use of pesticides are also blamed for the decline.


Barn owl: loss of habitat is threatening its existence.

Dr Ian Taylor of the Department of Forestry and Natural Resources at Edinburgh University, sees the trend to monoculture cereal production, the removal of hedges and the reclamation of rough ground and wetlands as contributing to a further loss of habitat.

His studies have also uncovered a curious relationship between habitat and mortality. "Mortality of adult barn owls seem to occur mostly in winter coinciding with prolonged periods of deep snow cover", he says.

The rate of mortality seemed to be related to altitude "so that it falls most highly on the birds on sheepwalk, and much less on the birds on lowland farms".

Dr Taylor thinks lowland areas are probably more promising for a nest-site scheme, and he suggests that the large plastic drums available on most farms might make suitable nest boxes. Old barrels and packing cases would also serve, according to the RSPB, which offer advice and instructions for installing them.

In 1976 there were thought to be between 4,500 and 9,000 pairs of barn owls in the British Isles. Most farmers, who in the past have welcomed the birds as natural agents of pest control, would probably consider these figures as optimistic as they are vague.

An irony of the nest-site scheme is that those who participate in it could inadvertently be breaking the law.

"The barn owl is included on Schedule 1 of the Protection of Birds Act", the RSPB says. "This means that both the bird and its eggs are specially protected by law, and if you intend to visit your nest boxes, you must obtain a special government permit.

"If you see that the box is occupied early in the breeding season, it is probably best to watch from a safe distance, thus avoiding disturbing the birds and the needs to become involved in such legalities."

Details of the scheme are available from RSPB, 10 Richmond Road, Exeter, Devon EX4 4JA.

Shop fined over leopard skin coat

From Our Correspondent Manchester

Animal lovers are launching a national campaign to stop illegal trading in furs after the successful prosecution yesterday of a fur shop for trying to sell a leopard skin coat.

The coat, priced at £3,999, was seen in the window of Raimond Furs, King Street, Manchester, by a member of the Protection and Conservation of Animal and Plantlife group (PCAP).

Mr Daniel Lindsay, the group's European secretary, posed as a potential customer and got a written estimate of the coat's price from a shop assistant.

The estimate was used in evidence in yesterday's private prosecution brought by the group against the Bankruptcy Fur Company, the shop's owners.

Mr Brian Woodhams, for the prosecution, told Liverpool magistrates: "People in this country and throughout the world are desperately concerned about the wholesale slaughter and destruction of animals whose extinction will be forever. This trade is a further step towards the total annihilation of endangered species."

The company admitted the offence and received a fine of £750, the biggest to be imposed under the Endangered Species Act, 1976.

Mr Stephen Fox, for the company, said an administrative error left the firm open to prosecution. "This coat existed before the 1976 Act and it was offered for sale without a licence. But this was not a conspiracy to get round the act, to flout the law nor to endanger any animals."

Mr Lindsay said that the case allowed his 5,000 members in Britain to launch a national campaign to stop the sale of all coats made from the skins of endangered animals.

He said: "Most in danger are the big cats—the leopard, tiger and panther.

"Many skins are smuggled into Britain and made up into coats for sale here and for export to Europe. But now our members will be calling at fur shops in Britain to make sure that any coats made from protected species have the necessary documents for sale."

Midwives asked to help in prosecutions

By Jeannette Mitchell

Midwives and doctors have been given instructions on how to gather evidence to help in the prosecution of unqualified people who help in childbirth at home.

Under section 9 of the 1951 Midwives Act it is illegal for an unqualified person to attend a woman in childbirth, except in a case of urgent necessity, but recent prosecutions under the Act are very rare.

A memorandum sent to district health authorities last month by the North West Thames Regional Health Authority discusses the difficulties in getting a successful prosecution and gives advice on how evidence should be gathered to "satisfy the burden of proof in a criminal prosecution".

The move follows pressure from the Central Midwives Board, which has responsibility for regulating midwifery. Miss Irene Ward, the board's acting secretary, said: "Unattended births are on the increase. We have alerted the health authorities and have encouraged them to do something about it."

Oranizations campaigning for improved maternity services suggest that the number of unattended births is growing, because in some parts of the country health authorities no longer allow midwives to attend home births.

Mrs Sheila Kitzinger, a leading advocate of natural childbirth, said: "If the womenhad access to supportive midwives, they would not decide to do without them. I think it is a degradation of the role of the midwife that she is being asked to help obtain prosecutions," she said.

The decline in home births is in line with government policy which for the past ten years has favoured all babies being born in hopital. In the past two years, however, there has been a growing recongnition by some health authorities that home deliveries should be available to women who want them.

The move to secure more prosecutions is supported by the Royal College of Midwives but opposed by the Association of Radical Midwives, representing midwives who support home births.

PARLIAMENT April 20 1982

Pym to Washington: snags in Argentine plan

FALKLANDS

Mr Francis Pym, the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, is going to Washington on Thursday for talks with the United States administration on the future of the Falkland Islands, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, announced during question time in the Commons. He would be seeking to put forward the British Government's proposals.

Mrs Thatcher said she could not disguise from the House the fact that the latest Argentinian proposals put before the Government fell short in some important respects of the objectives and requirements as expressed by the House.

Among the many problems was that the proposals failed to provide that the Falkland Islanders should be able to determine their own destiny and the House had always said that the wishes of the islanders were paramount.

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, said he wished Mr Pym well in his visit to the United States.

The exchanges began when Mr Geraint Howells (Cardigan, L) asked: In view of the seriousness of the situation in and around the Falkland Islands, has the Prime Minister any plans to invite leaders of all the political parties in this House to Downing Street for discussions?

Some MPs: No.

Mrs Thatcher: I have no such plans at present. We take it as our duty to keep the House as a whole as fully informed as possible.

Mr George Gardiner (Reigate, C): Will Mrs Thatcher undertake to consider any proposals from the Argentine with great caution, bearing in mind that if an aggressor is even half compensated for his aggression, it will be an encouragement to others to behave likewise?

Mrs Thatcher: I take Mr Gardiner's point. It has been made strongly and on all sides. We shall, of course, try to seek a diplomatic solution but we have to be true to our objectives and I cannot disguise from the House that the Argentine proposals at present before us fall short, in some important respects, of the objectives and requirements as expressed in this House.

Mr Michael Foot: When will she be reporting to this House, in accordance with what she said, about these proposals, what they are, what they officially are, and about the Government's views?

Are they supported by the United States Administration or was General Haig merely acting as intermediary in this matter?

Mrs Thatcher: The proposals are Argentine proposals. We are grateful to Mr Haig for his patience and stamina over the proposals, both in Buenos Aires and on his visits to this country.

But they are Argentinian proposals. Mr Haig has kept us fully informed, when he has been able, about precisely what they are. We have full details. Mr Foot has heard what I indicated a moment ago. We regard this as a stage in the negotiating process which must now be continued.

We are examining the proposals very closely and shall seek to put forward our own proposals, I hope to Mr Haig.

With that in mind, the Foreign Secretary plans to go to Washington on Thursday.

Mr Foot: When will she report to the House again on the matter? I hope that in these discussions she will be taking into full account the proposals by Mr Denis Healey about involvement of the United Nations in this matter.

Apart from the inherent justice of our case, a major source of strength has been the fact that this country has been acting in conformity with the United Nations and in pursuance of Resolution 502.

If she and the Government were to follow up Mr Healey's proposals, they could provide alternatives to the specific proposals from the Argentine and make sure that we continue to act in full conformity with the charter and British obligations under the charter.

Mrs Thatcher: I do not think there is much point in reporting to the House before the Foreign Secretary has seen Mr Haig in Washington.

Among the many problems which the Argentine proposals present is that they fail to provide that the Falkland Islanders shall be able to determine their own destiny, and the House has always said that the wishes of the islanders are paramount.

On Mr Healey's proposals, about United Nations administrators, we are in the process of one negotiation through Mr Haig and it would be better not to get wires crossed but to go steadily forward with that.

I accept that we are trying to secure the implementation of Resolution 502 which is clear but not so easy to get implemented. Of course we also have rights under Article 51 of the charter on self-defence.

Mr Foot: I certainly wish Mr Pym well in his visit to the United States. I am not at all certain that its not necessary for further reports to be made to the House in the meantime, because these matters are fully discussed in other places. Therefore there ought to be constant and persistent reports to the House of Commons.

Mrs Thatcher: It is not one's intention to hold back any information in any way. But Mr Foot and other MPs have been understanding that while negotiations are on it is difficult to give full details to the House.

I have indicated one important respect in which the Argentine proposals before us fall short of the objectives of, I think, almost every single person in this House.

I am here every Tuesday and Thursday and will make a much fuller statement as often as we possibly can.

Mr Norman St John-Stevas, (Chelmsford, C): Her handling of the Falklands crisis with a combination of firmness and diplomacy has commanded the support of the vast majority of MPs.

Her declaration this afternoon, despite the difficulties or any shortcomings in the present proposals, resolutely to pursue a diplomatic solution to the crisis will aslo have the full support of most MPs.

Mrs Thatcher: I am grateful. We do remain committed to seeking a diplomatic solution, if one can possibly be found that is acceptable.

Mr David Steel, Leader of the Liberal Party, (Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles, L): She knows that there is all-party support for her determination to secure the removal of the Argentines from the islands and to secure the implementation of the Security Council resolution and to re-establish conditions in which the future of the islanders can be determined in the long term.

But would she refrain from ascribing to the House as a whole her phrase about the paramountcy of the wishes of the islanders. (Interruptions) The islanders' wishes and interests are paramount in the short-term, but the long-term issue is one for this House to resolve.

Mrs Thatcher: The House of Commons, in exercising its duty, has always said in these negotiations and throughout many previous negotiations that the wishes of the islanders are paramount.

Many, many previous negotiations have been on the basis that the Argentine wanted what is called "decolonization", which has a particular meaning under the United Nations terms, but they have not been able or willing to grant self-determination to the islanders.

Mr Stanley Newens (Harlow, Lab): Would it not be to her advantage to involve the United Nations more deeply, particularly because it would then relieve the United States of the necessity for acting in what is called "an even-handed fashion" in present circumstances?

If the United States were to adopt the same economic sanctions and bring the same sort of pressure to bear on the Argentine as countries in Western Europe and the Commonwealth, this would have a moral and economic impact which would make a peaceful and diplomatic solution much more likely. (Cheers).

Mrs Thatcher: There is a clear mandatoray resolution on the record by the Security Council which should have the force and effect of international law. At present it is not being implemented. Mr Haig is trying to see that it is implemented.

I believe that he is a good and appropriate negotiator, but a negotiator must have credibility with both parties to the negotiations. It is in our interests that he should have that credibility but we all know that the United States, and ourselves, are democracies.



Stevas: Majority support

Jenkins: Unrushed decisions

Mr Roy Jenkins (Glasgow, Hillhead, SDP): Will she, in view of the strong all-party support which she has rightly received during the past 2½ weeks, bear in mind that she will be expected to take future — I hope and believe — unrushed decisions in an equally non-party way, and this demands more than merely asking the Paymaster General (Mr Cecil Parkinson) who is chairman of the Conservative Party, to a meeting of senior ministers last night.

Will she seriously consider the proposal made by Mr James Callaghan (Cardiff, South-East, Lab)?

Mrs Thatcher: I must confess, I had expected a more fundamental point from Mr Jenkins. Mr Foot, the Leader of the Opposition, on the last occasion this came up, said — I happen to believe rightly — that he would not find that an appropriate way to proceed.

If Mr Jenkins wishes to see me — or I am sure the same would happen with Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary — about this matter of course, I am always there to see MPs on these important issues.

Mr John Townend (Bridlington, C): Despite the recent proposals, she has widespread support in the country for the stance she is taking to ensure that dictators cannot keep by aggression what they failed to keep by negotiation.

In view of the Argentine record on human rights, the suggestion of bringing Argentinian police into the islands is not acceptable and could lead to intimidation of the islanders.

Mrs Thatcher: He has enunciated an important principle, not only for the people of the Falkland Islands but for the people of many other territories, who may be invaded with unprovoked aggression which in this case succeeded. With regard to police, there were only two police on the islands; it was a law-abiding place.

□ Mr Neil Macfarlane, Minister for Sport, said in a written reply: In present circumstances I would urge British sporting bodies not to complete any bilateral fixtures against their Argentinian counterparts scheduled in the United Kingdom, and to refrain from issuing further invitations.

In a further reply, he said the Foreign and Commonwealth Office was advising all United Kingdom nationals against visiting Argentina at this time.

□ During question time exchanges in the Lords, Lord Boyd-Carpenter (C) asked if the Government would further study whether it would make sense to retain the Gibraltar Dockyard indefinitely. He said the dockyard was rendering great service in the Falklands crisis.

He added: Whatever else results from the crisis there will plainly have to be a review of defence arrangements, particularly affecting the Royal Navy.

Lord Belstead, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, replied: The Gibraltar Dockyard has rendered valuable service in the crisis facing this country. It has already been agreed that if the Gibraltar Government and the British Government accept the viability of a commercial dockyard operation after the dockyard closes, that subject to parliamentary approval, necessary surplus dockland assets and land will be made available free of charge.

Subject to negotiations with the operator, some continued naval work would be made available in 1983-84.

Lord Cockfield, Secretary of State for Trade, questioned about the effect of the Falklands crisis on inflation, said there were always uncertainties in the future but the Government expected that the falls forecast in the inflation rate would be achieved.

He said earlier that the Government expected that by the end of this year the rate would be down to 9 per cent and, next year down to 7½ per cent.

Silkin condemns Employment Bill and promises to repeal it

TRADE UNIONS

By the time the Employment Bill had completed its passage through the Commons more than 135 hours would have been spent debating it, Mr John Biffen, Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House, said when he moved a timetable motion on the Bill.

The motion provided that the standing committee stage of the Bill should be completed on or before April 29 and that the report stage and third reading be completed in two days, ending at 7 pm on the second day.

He said the Bill provided an appropriate legal framework to maintain a balance between trade union immunity to legislation and obligation to it.

Although it had been described as controversial as it touched upon the closed shop, immunity of trade union funds and the determination of trades disputes, he still believed it to be a modest measure in size and purpose.

The violence of the reaction to it said nothing about whether it was modest or not, but was an indication of the mental attitude of those who had for decades enjoyed certain privileges and saw them threatened.

There was a degree of other-worldliness about timetable motion debates and he anticipated that by the end of this one the House would be knee deep in tears of remorse. But when the Government was confronted with the difficulties of securing legislation there came a time when a balance had to be struck to secure the reasonable consideration of outstanding and important aspects of the Bill.

There were important issues still to be debated. For example, the union labour only requirement in contracts which was an oblique form of the closed shop, the bringing of immunities of trade union funds into line with the immunities for trade union officials, and the definition of a trade dispute and its consequent impact upon immunities.

The Bill and these considerations could not be lost in a quagmire of verbosity. The purpose of the motion was to ensure that the passage of the Bill was expedited so that the remaining important clauses could be properly debated.

Mr Cyril Smith (Rochdale, L) intervened to ask whether consideration had been given to the proposal that timetable motions should be introduced at the start of a Bill's proceedings.

Mr Biffen replied: An article in *The Times* — the house organ of the Social Democratic Party — by Mr John Grant (Islington, Central, SDP) makes the same point.

We should always be attendant upon our procedures and ways they can be improved, but what Mr Smith is suggesting is not something that would immediately commend itself unreservedly to all quarters of the House. (Cheers)

The timetable provided for measured debate of important outstanding topics and would secure the passage of an important piece of legislation outlined in the Queen's Speech.

The third reading could come tolerably soon now under these arrangements and they would secure the tantalizing spectacle of how the SDP would vote on that occasion.

It was important that the House should demonstrate there were no rare birds protected by special game laws. The Government was making use of a parliamentary device and in this instance it would be in terms of a vindication of demorcratic parliamentary procedures against entrenched corporate interests. (Conservative cheers)

Mr John Silkin, Opposition spokesman on House of Commons affairs (Lewisham, Deptford, Lab), said that progress on the Bill had been fast. The slower progress made on the Bill within the parliamentary rules the better because it was the worst Bill to come before the House since the Industrial Relations Act, 1971, which it surpassed both in evil and in sheer division and contention.

The Secretary of State for Employments (Mr Norman Tebbit), who was the architect, had clearly in mind what he wanted — to go back to the Taff Vale decision. The Opposition would resist the motion and the Bill. When the time came it would go into the dustbin of history as the 1971 Act had in its turn.

This was one of the most divisive Bills one could possibly have. At a time when the Government was talking about national unity, to bring in a Bill like this, to carry on with it, and to see that it went through against the wishes of the Opposition and at least half the population, possibly more, was to miss an opportunity that the minister, if he had thought about it, would have been the first to grasp.

Mr Tebbit: Mr Silkin overstated it when he said "against the wishes of the Opposition". After all, we had a majority of 106. That included several or parts of several of the several opposition parties. (Conservative laughter).

Mr Silkin: There is only one Opposition, as Mr Tebbit knows perfectly well. (Renewed laughter).

Mr Reginald Prentice (Daventry C) said that the trade union movement had fallen short of the democratic standards one was entitled to expect of it these days. If a cross-section of genuine rank-and-file trade unionists were consulted, they would give overwhelming support to this Bill.

The TUC was using such absurd tactics that it was robbing itself of any credibility at all in the eyes of the general public. The TUC should recover some credibility in Britain. The Opposition Front Bench had a duty sometimes to tell the TUC when they were going wrong, as he himself had done when shadow Secretary of State for Employment. What was happening new was that the Opposition found out what the TUC wanted them to say and then repeated it.



Smith: Closed shop obnoxious

Parliamentary procedures had been getting worse in the last decade, and would continue to do so unless there were radical changes. The House of Commons sat twice as long as the second-longest sitting parliamentary assembly in Europe — and that was the House of Lords.

Mr Cyril Smith (Rochdale, L) said he had supported the Bill at second reading and would vote for it at its third reading as well.

The Bill was as much concerned with individual liberty as with trade unionism. The closed shop was an obnoxious thing, and anything he could do to cripple the closed shop was worth doing. It was not the Bill he would have been moving, but he would vote for it on merit. But it was not his job to assist the Bill procedurally through the House.

Whilst the Government were getting it through, he would vote for the Bill, but he was not prepared to vote for the guillotine, which was merely a procedural mechanism to get it through. He would vote against the motion before the House.

Mr Tom Bradley (Leicester, East, SDP) said the Bill would not improve industrial relations and might well harm them. The SDP wanted to see trade union reform in the belief that trade unions should not regard themselves as being above and beyond the law. They should try to strike a balance between a trade union's obligations and responsibilities and the question of its immunity.

The timetable motion would prevent discussion on clauses which MPs had hoped to consider and the SDP would associate itself with the official Opposition and resist the motion.

Mr Ian Mikardo (Tower Hamlets, Bethnal Green and Bow, Lab) said that Mr Tebbit, one of the Prime Minister's strong arm bully boys, was looking forward with slavering appetite to the wildly enthusiastic reception he expected to get when he addressed the Conservative Party conference on the Bill in the autumn.

His bet was that the Secretary of State had already bought a stop-watch so that he could time the length of the standing ovation he hoped to get on that occasion. If he wanted to get the standing ovation to end all standing ovations all he had to do was to introduce at the report stage of the Bill a new clause which provided that any trade union leader who was in breach of it should be hanged and any shop steward flogged. (Laughter)

Mr Eric Varley, chief Opposition spokesman on employment (Chesterfield Lab) said it would be the Labour Party's job to put right the mistakes in this Bill, which was being rushed onto the statute book. The great crime of this Government was that of mass unemployment, deliberately created and complacently left to continue.

The Government, were concentrating not on sound but on damaging industrial relations. It had callous disregard for the misery of three million unemployed.

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, said the sad toll of unemployed in Britain arose not least from long-standing inefficiencies and defects in the way the country employed its labour. The Bill set out to remove some of the rigidities and absurdities practised in the labour market.

The more effectively labour was used, the more it could be paid, and the better conditions it would enjoy. This was a modest Bill; he had never claimed it would put right all industrial relations problems.

The Opposition resented that the Government has exposed the fact that all too often unions had driven wedges between employers and employees and between worker and worker.

How often (he asked) have we recently seen strike thirsty union leaders rejected by shopfloor workers? (Labour interruptions). The Opposition can groan, but they know how many occasions recently strike calls by union leaders have been rejected by shopfloor workers.

The shopfloor is sensible. I hope unions give them secret postal ballots to elect senior officials and union executives.

The guillotine motion was carried by 290 votes to 237 — Government majority, 53.

79 village schools go in a year

EDUCATION

Social, educational and financial factors were taken into account when decisions were made about closing village schools, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said during questions in the Commons.

He had been asked how many small village schools had been permitted to close in the last 12 months, to which he replied that there were 79 closures in the period March 1, 1981, to February 28, 1982.

Mr Alan Beith (Berwick-upon-Tweed, L) said: This is a disturbingly large number. Will he make clear that he does not want his programme for dealing with falling rolls to involve the wholesale closure of village schools, and that the Government recognizes the community and educational importance of village schools?

Sir Keith Joseph: Yes, emphatically. My colleagues and I take the most intense care to take all social, as well as educational and financial aspects into account when making decisions. But the pace of the fall in the school population, particularly in the primary phase, has accelerated sharply in recent years.

Mr Patrick Cormack (South-West Staffordshire, C): Will he pay particular attention to the proposals affecting truly rural village schools? In view of the vast number of village schools that have been closed in Staffordshire, will he pay particular care to proposals in that county?

Sir Keith Joseph: Yes, to the first part of his question. Certainly in Staffordshire, but no more than any action in any other county. My colleagues and I recognize the social and communal factors involved in these decisions.

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolosover, Lab): Does he recall that at the time of the general election he made great play about the fact that these small schools ought to remain open? Now authorities like Derbyshire County Council are having difficulties in finding the necessary finance, because of Government cutbacks, to keep these schools open.

Sir Keith Joseph: I cannot comment on individual proposals, but areas and particular counties where there is a scarcity of population get extra money from the taxpayer because of such factors as rural schools. Besides, there are factors where the educational interests of childeren can suffer severely if the schools get too small.

No more money available for teachers

No more money will be made available by the Government to meet any improvement on the offer already made to teachers, Mr Rhodes Boyson, Under Secretary for Education and Science, said.

Mr Neil Kinnock, chief Opposition spokesman on education, said that substantial numbers of education authorities had communicated the fact that they were propared to find ways of affording more than the 3.4 per cent already offered. The threatened uproar over the issue could have been avoided if they had been left to their own devices.

In the event of the arbitrator making a recommendation (he asked), will the Government provide funds to enable teachers to be paid what the arbitrator recommends?

Mr Boyson: The money to be paid to local authorities for education has been set. No more will be provided and any offer must be within that.

Parental rights over sex lessons

Parents who disagree with the way sex education is taught in schools should be allowed by headmasters towithdraw their children from those classes, Dr Rhodes Boyson, Under Secretary of State for Education and Science, said.

Mr John Blackburn (Dudley West, C) had asked if the Government would introduce legislation to give parents the right to vet text-books used in schools for the teaching of sensitive matters, such as sex education.

Mr Boyson: The Education (School Information) Regulations, which come into effect this year, will require schools to give parents information about the way in which sex education is provided, and we have no plans for further legislation.

We have made it clear there should be the closest consultation and cooperation between parents and schools on this matter.

Mr Blackburn: There is a vital moral issue in the presentation of literature within schools. Would he give an assurance that he will exercise vigilance in this matter, particularly relating to sex education, and that his department has a moral responsibility within the schools curriculum?

Mr Boyson: I do not believe that the department has a moral responsibility on this. Last year, through pressure, we made certain books that were available in libraries and in general just to be for teachers only.

When one reads in one of these books, which I can quote from: "Incest is not particularly uncommon, especially between sisters and brothers; it can be a loving sexual relationship", it would seem that we should be exercising that discretion.

The same book actually talks about bestiality without any condemnation whatsofver.

Mr Malcolm Thornton (Liverpool; Garston, C): Would he give an assurance that parents will have the right to withdraw their children from such lessons if they see fit?

Mr Boyson: Consideration was given, when the 1980 Bill was going through, as to whether parents have, as in religious education, the right to withdraw children rom sex education. It was decided by the House of Commons and House of Lords that the decision should not be made in this way because sex education was not compulsory in the school curriculum.

Provision has been made in London by the Inner London Education Authority, with all respect to them, for parents to withdraw children from schools where sex education is taking place and with which they do not agree.

I would say that where parents do disagree with the way sex education is taught in schools, headmasters should certainly allow withdrawl from that class.

Joseph: Practical work in last two years

Practical slant in curriculum for all pupils

There was a strong case for a greater practical slant in the curriculum for all pupils in the last two years of compulsory education. The less academically proficient pupils were not necessarily best served by a diluted form of the traditional curriculum, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said.

He was answering Mr Nigel Forman (Sutton, Carshalton, C) who called for a statement on how the minister intended to see that the educational needs of the bottom 40 per cent of school pupils in achievement were adequately met.

Sir Keith Joseph said: While I am not yet ready to declare what particular measures might be most helpful, I am treating this as a matter of high priority.

Mr Foreman: Is the minister prepared to look sympathetically at the idea of some sort of certificate of satisfactory educational performance for pupils leaving school, particularly those who do not have the opportunity to take their CSE or GCE examinations?

Sir Keith Joseph: Certainly, I will look sympathetically at such an idea although I cannot make a commitment without exploring all the implications.

MSC funds must be spent in best way

Steps would be taken to see that money made available through the Manpower Services Commission for further education courses was used appropriately, Mr William Shelton, Under Secretary of State for Education and Science, said during exchanges on training schemes.

Mr Eric Deakins (Waltham Forest, Walthamstow, Lab) had asked: How will the minister seek to ensure that genuinely appropriate courses will be provided in further education rather than that there are merely cosmetic changes made to existing provisions in order to take advantage of Government funds available?

Mr Shelton: This is an important matter because there has been a breakdown in some cases and this must not happen again. The Manpower Services Commission is planning to introduce a group on which the education services will be very much represented, to look at the content of the educational services funded through the MSC. I am sure this will be satisfactory.

Tenant rights over charges for heating

Mr George Cunningham (Islington, South and Finsbury, Ind Lab) was given leave under the 10-minute rule to introduce the Local Authority Tenants (Heating Charges) Bill.

He said the Bill would give council tenants rights already enjoyed by tenants of private landlords and of housing associations to see records and accounts on which communal heating charges were based, and to challenge them through the county court.

While local authorities were obliged to consult tenants on matters of housing management, charges for heating were specifically excluded.

The Bill was read a first time.

No changes are planned in abortion notification procedure following a review of the position, Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, said in a written reply to Miss Joan Lestor (Eton and Slough, Lab).

The Hongkong and China Gas Company Limited Bill and the Thomas Brown and Sons, Limited Bill both passed their remaining stages in the Lords.

Inland Revenue check on tax evasion

LATE DEBATE

During the later stages of the debate on the reports of the Public Accounts Committee on Monday night,

Mr Raymond Whitney (Wycombe, C), said it was not his impression that the House, the country and the Government got its money's worth out of the PAC and that the afforts were rewarded in terms of saving waste and unnecessary bureaucracy. There was a depressing catalogue of lack of effectiveness of the work by trhe Comptroller and Auditor General.

Year after year the tale of mistakes, waste and extravagance went on. The House should take another look at the PAC which was its oldest select committee.

Mr John Prescott (Kingston upon Hull, East, Lab) said that for the Government to be considering giving £180m to Nissan for the jobs it would provide in Britain was not the best use of public resources.

The requisitioning of vessels for the Argentine venture would have significant effects on the economies of ports such as Hull and the Government should take this into account.

Mr Geoffrey Dickens (Huddersfield, West, C) said he did not criticize the committee for its work, but he wondered whether the right people were being asked the questions about waste and inefficient use of money.

Too often, it seemed, the answers to pertinent questions were unsatisfactory and to get the real answers it might be necessary to ask not permanent secretaries but to lower down the line.

Mr Tam Dalyell (West Lothian, Lab) said there was an obligation to monitor the costs of the Falklands Islands task force. One thing for certain was that if an attempt was not made to monitor the costs, excesses by the Ministry of Defence next year or the year after would be ascribed to the Falklands Islands operation.

Some MPs were concerned at the talk of using Vulcan bombers. Once any missiles were fired or bombs dropped on the South American mainland then the fat would be in the fire.

Mr Robert Sheldon, an Opposition spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs, said on defence spending that there had to be enforcement of cash limits. Although no one could argue with expenditure of the task force to the Falkland Islands, the Government ought indicate where the extra money would come from. The Contingency Fund would already be hard pressed, so how was the Government going to deal with the expenditure?

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, said he could not assess the cost of the operation in the south Atlantic. Nobody could. It would be absurd to try.

The cost of the task force must be met in ways consistent with the Government's economic strategy. The extra cost represented a small proportion of the defence budget of more than £14,000m. No cash or a budgetary problem was immediately in prospect.

A great deal of thought and study was going on into the black economy. The Inland Revenue were deploying 400 staff in the regions to look at tax evasion, about three quarters of them investigating PAYE and 75 of them investigating moonlighting.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Environment. Debate on Government's White Paper on expenditure plans. Lords (2.30): Debate on the consequences of privatizing publicly-owned companies.

Prices not sole factor in sale of Britoil

HOUSE OF LORDS

There had been speculation about the effect of the recent fall in oil prices on the Britoil sale, but the Government took the view that it would be premature to jump to conclusions, the Earl of Mansfield, Minister of State for Scotland, said in moving the second reading of the Oil and Gas (Enterprise) Bill which has passed the Commons. In deciding on timing, it would be necessary, he added, to weigh up a number of factors of which oil prices would be only one.

He said the Bill would be a major step forward in reducing the size of the public sector. There was no justification for direct state involvement in oil exploration and production. The history of the North Sea showed that the successful development of Britain's oil resources had overwhelmingly been the achievenemt of the private sector. Privatization would be in the best interests of the BNOC.

The Bill would introduce competition into the gas market, currently dominated by monopoly. Competition and efficiency were the hallmarks of private enterprise and were essential to the economic success of the nation.

Lord Bruce of Donnington, for the Opposition, said this was a squalid and compmletely irrelevant Bill. The country faced serious economic problems. The Conservative Party, which had no mandate for the Bill, had a pathological hatred of any nationalized industry.

Labour would repeal the Act to restore the position on national ownership of national resources.

On compensation (he said) we shall take such steps as are necessary to ensure that those who have profited unduly by this series of sordid transactions do not get away with the swag.

Labour would initiate an investigation into the manner in which such deals had been carried out.

Lord Tanlaw (L) said there were too many unanswered questions about the powers to be given to the Secretary of State. It was not clear what the Government was trying to achieve. Liberals would need a few reassurances before giving the Bill their support.

He hoped the Government would take this as an opportunity to restructure, primarily, the gas industry to the benefit of consumers through the powers in the Bill. Merely to see it as a fund raising or an enabling Bill would weaken the Government's case.

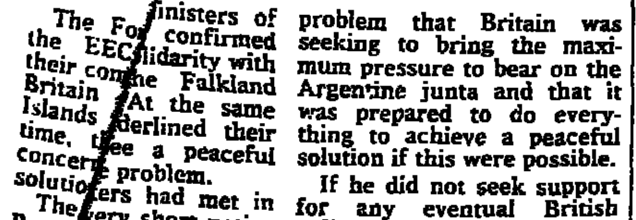
The Earl of Bessborough (C) said that this step to reduce the size of the state sector should be taken. There seemed to be no reason for direct state involvement in oil exploration and production.

Lord Wilson of Langside (SDP) said recent events such as those in the Falkland Islands suggested that the Government's thinking was more than somewhat confused. He saw further evidence of this in the controversy that had surrounded this Bill.

Lord Lovell-Davis (Lab) said the Bill was yet another manifestation of the dogma of monetarism and a belief in the miraculous power of free market forces. BNOC was achieving the aims for which it was created and on the face of it there seemed to be every reason for encouraging it on its way.

The Bill was read a second time.

FALKLA… CRISIS



Py… steers clear of force at Brussels

…n Murray, Brussels, April 20

The Fo… ministers of the EEC … confirmed their co… solidarity with Britain … Falkland Islands … At the same time … derlined their concern … e a peaceful solution … problem.

The … ers had met in Bruss… very short notice at … request to give Mr … Pym, the Foreign Sec… a chance to exp… ritain's position to its … ean partners.

… working lunch, he ou… the proposals w… out in Buenos Aires … Alexander Haig, the … ican Secretary of State, … gave them a strong … g that the British … ernment would find them … cceptable.

…e delicately avoided any …ference to Britain having a …nal recourse to drive the Argentine Army off the Falkland Islands. According to Mr Leo Tindemans, the Belgian External Relations Minister and the President of the Council of Ministers, no mention of military action had been made during the meeting.

This ensured that the occasion was a friendly and harmonious one. Several countries, notably Italy, had been severely tested in agreeing to the EEC embargo against Argentina last week, and it might have stretched to support for military action, has that been requested.

It was Mr Pym's first meeting with his fellow EEC Foreign Ministers and he sought it in order to give his thanks for the swift way in which the trade embargo had been applied. He also wanted to show that Britain was anxious to consult its partners about the actions it was taking.

His mission was seen as sufficiently important for the British Cabinet meeting, which was to discuss the American proposals, to be postponed until he returned from Brussels.

Mr Pym emphasized in his long explanation of the problem that Britain was seeking to bring the maximum pressure to bear on the Argentine junta and that it was prepared to do everything to achieve a peaceful solution if this were possible.

If he did not seek support for any eventual British military action, he left his fellow ministers in no doubt about British resolve not to flinch from doing so, if it believed this were the only way of ensuring that the interests of the islanders were protected.

The British Cabinet decision had not been taken when the Foreign Ministers met, but Mr Pym was able to warn that there might well be very rough waters ahead before the dispute was settled. He was therefore asking for he complete solidarity of the Community.

The short statement at the end of the meeting gave this solidarity and went on to confirm the EEC's desire to see United Nations Security Council Resolution 502 — demanding the withdrawal of Argentine forces from the Falklands — put into operation.

The statement ended by saying the ministers were anxious for the affair to have a peaceful solution. It praised the efforts of Mr Haig to find such a solution and supported his work.

The heavy emphasis in the short statement on the urgency of finding a peaceful solution is a pointer to the fact that Britain's partners are less than happy about any suggestion that Britain should go to war. Britain is not prepared to give any undertaking to anyone that the task force will not go into action.

A British source said before the meeting that it would negate the point of sending the task force if there were any doubts about it being used if necessary. He said Britain was not asking its partners for a blank cheque, but Mr Pym did want to make it clear how determined the Goverment was.



H2 in the lead as landing craft from HMS Hermes exercise in the Atlantic

Navy may well rue sale of lethal Darts

By Henry Stanhope Defence Correspondent

Britain could soon regret its decision to sell the Sea Dart guided missile to Argentina if fighting breaks out between the two navies, still separated by about 2,000 miles in the South Atlantic.

Not only is Sea Dart an effective long-range, anti-aircraft weapon designed to pick off hostile intruders of one's air space at sea; but it is also capable of crippling enemy ships.

Many experts at the Ministry of Defence believe that Sea Dart and the Type-42 destroyers which are designed to carry it, should never have been supplied to the Argentines — who remain the only other navy to have them.

Travelling at twice the speed of sound, Sea Dart is guided by radar to its target aircraft, which it can attack at high or medium altitude and at distances well in excess of the published range of 25 miles or so.

But it can also be directed to plunge down from a great height on to other ships, powered by its ramjet engine to hit the deck or superstructure with disabling force. Trials conducted by its makers, British Aerospace Dynamics, are said to have demonstrated Sea Dart's ability to strike with such kinetic energy that, even without a warhead, the missile smashed through up to seven decks of a target vessel.

Argentina has two Type-42 destroyers, the 4,100-ton sister ships Hercules and Santissima Trinidad, the first of which was built by Vickers in Barrow-in-Furness, the second in South America. Ironically, British teams have been helping the Argentines to introduce the complex missile system to the Argentine Navy's conscript sailors.

Fortunately for the Royal Navy, the Argentines have not had much time to develop their skills with the missile — which according to British industry sources demands a trained operator. The number of missiles supplied so far is limited and an inexperienced crew could expend their arsenal without inflicting lethal damage. No missile is 100 per cent effective.

The Royal Navy's task force has the aircraft carrier Invincible and three Type 42 destroyers, the Sheffield, the Glasgow and the Coventry, all of which have a full complement of Sea Dart and professional trained operators.

The Royal Navy has — or is believed to have — up to four hunter-killer submarines in the area which could torpedo the aspiretions of any encroaching Argertine destroyer before its crew have time to push the button.

But they might indeed have to do so, if only after removing the torpedo warheads, to ensure the relative safety of the task force and its heavy investment of men and money.

Even then, safety would be very much "relative". About three modern Argentine frigates and four elderly ex-American destroyers, are fited with the French Exocet missile — a dedicated sea-skimming anti-ship missile — which is also in service with the Royal Navy. Exocet is not half as fast as Sea Dart, but still packs quite a punch. Moreover, because it is a low-flying weapon it would strike a vessel around the waterline. Sea Dart might make a warship *hors de combat;* but Exocet — if it escapes the Sea Wolf anti-missile missiles on the task force's Type 22 frigates could actually sink it.

The Royal Navy's task force has the firepower, the expertise and the morale to defeat the small Argentine Navy in a sea battle should the crisis end in one.

However, it could well lose a ship on doing so. If that ship were a carrier like the Invincible or the Hermes, the loss of life and expensive investment (more than £200m in the Invincible with its aircraft and weapons) would be considerable.

Even a crippling blow would be a humiliating reverse for the fleet at a time when it needs to prove its value to a Government which is not without its doubters.

Britannia wil not rule the waves in the South Atlantic as easily as many armchair strategists assume.

Sea Dart: Capable of crippling ships too.

Gaston Thorn Hurt

Brussels.—Mr Gaston Thorn the President of the European Commission, was slightly injured when his car was in collision with a bus in Brussels. He received only bruises.

MPs' snaps may yield landing site

By Anthony Bevins

Military intelligence yesterday called an MP to the Ministry of Defence so that they could examine photographs and other material gathered during a parliamentary visit to the Falkland Islands last September.

Mr Eric Ogden, Social Democratic MP for Liverpool, West Derby, and Mr Michael Shereby, Conservative MP for Uxbridge, visited the islands under the sponsorship of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

Mr Ogden said yesterday that he had gone on the trip at the request of a Foreign Office minister of state, "to reassure the islanders of Britain's continuing interest and support, and to ascertain their views on future talks with Argentina".

He had receeived a call from the Ministry of Defence last week, expressing an interest in any photographs he might have taken of the the islands.

Mr Ogden said: "We were taken on a coast-hopping trip in a Beaver seaplane and took many photographs of the bays, beaches, headlands and settlements from the air. It seems that penguins and invaders like the same kind of beaches."

He added that it was quite fascinating, in the light of the current crisis and with the task force heading south, to look at the phographs of possible invasion sites on the islands.

Mr Ogden has been told by the ministry that his "items" would be carefully examined and officials would let him know "if any of them could be of use to the intelligence people".

The Liverpool MP also stated that the Falkland Islands Office in London had also been asked for contacts who might have maps and photograps which could be of intelligence interest for invading forces.

Shadow fleet

The Royal Navy has now requisitioned or chartered 35 civilian ships "to support and augment" the Falkland Islands task force. The official list, issued by the Defence Ministry, shows they include 19 tankers, cruise ships, cargo vessels, trawlers and tugs.

REQUISITIONED

P & O liner Canberra (44,807 tons), troop carrier and hospital ship; P & O roll-on, roll-off cargo ship Elk (5,463), transporting armoured vehicles; P & O schools cruise ship Uganda (16,907) hospital ship. All are at sea.

Tugs: Salvageman (1,598), Irishman (686), Yorkshireman (686). All belong to United Towing and all are at sea.

Trawlers, fitted as mine-sweepers with Royal Navy crews: Northella (1,238), Farnella (1,207), Junella (1,615), Cordella (1,238). All belong to J. Marr Ltd of Hull, and are at sea, with the exception of Farnella which is at Hull. Pict (1,478), a trawler which will act as support ship, belonging to British United Trawlers, is also at sea.

Cargo vessels for transport of equipment: Stena Seaspread, North Sea support ship belonging to Stena UK, (6,061) at sea; P & O roll-on, roll-off ferry Norland (12,988) now loading at Hull; Townsend Thoresen's Europic ferry (4,190) loading at Southampton; Finnanger Norwegian freighter (21,267) at sea. Cunard's Atlantic Conveyor, roll-on roll-off ship (14,946) is at Devonport.

CHARTERED

Tankers: Esk (15,642), Tamar (15,642), Tay (15,650), Test (16,653). (All owned by BP and at sea). The BP Test, of similar tonnage, is in Loch Strinin, and BP Dart is at Portland being fitted out. Esso Fawley (11,064), BP Wye (15,649), BP Avon (15,540), G.A. Walker, owned by Canadian Pacific (18,744). All are at sea. Shell Burma (19,763), BP Ivy (13,271), BP Fern (13,252), Swedish-owned Cortina (6,499), Luminetta, owned by Cunard (14,925), Irionman — no details of ownership supplied — (3,623), Fort Toronto, owned by Canadian Pacific (19,982) freshwater tanker.

IN SUMMARY

Falangists march for Gibraltar

About 20,000 people marched in a right-wing demonstration through Madrid to show support for the Argentine takeover of the Falkland Islands and demand the return of Gibraltar to Spain (our Madrid correspondent writes).

Banners and placards displayed at the rally on Monday evening organized by the facist-rooted Falange, bore legends such as "Falklands for Argentina, Gibraltar for Spain", and "British pirates get out of the Falklands and Gibraltar".

Dozens of young men and women, wearing the blue shirts and red berets of the Falange youth movement, marched in military formation to Madrid's central Plaza de la Independencia where the demonstration began.

The blue and white flag of Argentina fluttered, along with the red and yellow flag of Spain and the red and black flag of the Falange.

Shouts in favour of Colonel Antonio Téjero, the Civil Guard officer who led the takeover of the Spanish Parliament in last year's attempted coup, mingled with others of "Spanish Gibraltar". As the crowds began to file past the Army Museum, many of the marchers raised their right arms in the fascist salute and chanted "Vivas" for the Civil Guard forces.

Socialists want UN peace force

Socialist members of the European Parliament are calling for a United Nations peacekeeping force to be set up in the Falklands.

A resolution tabled by Mrs Barbara Castle, the Labour leader in Strasbourg, also calls for a halt to the progress of the British naval task force and the simultaneous withdrawal of the Argentine invasion force.

But the move, one of a series of resolutions being hastily prepared for an emergency debate on the crisis today, has already upset Conservative representatives.

Mr Adam Ferguson, MEP for Strathclyde West, the Conservative spokesman, said that his colleagues would not back any resolution which could be interpreted as calling on Britain to retreat.

Defence lesson for Britain

The Falklands crisis has made a review of the Government's defence priorities necessary, Dr David Owen, the SDP's parliamentary leader, said last night (Henry Stanhope writes).

Speaking in Chichester after visiting Portsmouth Dockyard, he acknowledged that Britain would not have to shape the Royal Navy around the need to maintain a garrison on the disputed islands.

The real lesson, however, was that Britain's main contribution to Nato should be to the alliance's maritime strategy. The Government's folly had been in giving a higher priority to land forces.

The crisis had demonstrated the power and flexibility of nuclear-powered submarines.

☐ **Buenos Aires:** Mr Tony Prime, one of three British journalists held by the Argentine authorities, is believed to have been questioned by a Federal Court judge on Monday over allega tions that he had been spying (Christopher Thomas writes).

Mr Prime, photographer with *The Observer*, is said to have been questioned for three hours in Ushuaia in the south of the country. Mr Simon Winchester of *The Sunday Times* and Mr Ian Mather of *The Observer* were expected to be questioned yesterday or today.

Paras delayed

The embarkation at Hull of the 900 men of the 2nd Battalion of the Parachute Regiment on board the requisitioned MV Norland (12,500 tonnes) has been put back 24 hours until tomorrow. No explanation was made for the delay.

UN's peace blueprints ready

From Zoriana Pysariwsky New York, April 19

There is an abundance of ideas being floated in London, Buenos Aires and Washington concerning a United Nations role in a Falklands settlement.

High-level United Nations officials, inspired by thoughts that the possibilities are endless, have drawn up no fewer than 15 blueprints in case the organization should be called upon to save the day. They claim that none of the parties has requested the effort, although within some political circles the United Nations is being promoted as a means for giving two politically threatened governments a graceful way out.

The ideas being most widely circulated are:

Peace-keeping forces — Given the United Nations' expertise in this area and the current stationing of its forces in Lebanon, the Golan Heights and Cyprus, this is the idea that first came to mind soon after the Argentine invasion.

Direct administration — The only precedent here is probably a rather disquieting one for Britain. It involves the disputed territory of The Netherlands New Guinea, now known as West Irian. In 1962 the Dutch Government was persuaded to hand over administration to the United Nations. The next year the Indonesian authorities assumed control and in 1969, without a referendum, declared that the inhabitants wished to remain under Jakarta's control.

Trusteeship — This would leave Britain as the administering power over the islands in trust with the United Nations, which in turn would make certain the needs of the islanders were well served. Of all the United Nations possibilities this is considered the most advantageous to the British Government since the system would give priority to the wishes of the islanders. **Supervision (United Nations) under a multinational administration** — This would give a joint British-Argentine administration an international gloss and some amount of face saving, pending resolution of the issue of sovereignty.

Sovereignty negotiated under United Nations auspices — The possibility being given most prominence, as a result of Mr Haig's most recent talks in Buenos Aires, appears at first glance to provide Argentina with an edge because of the General Assembly's pronouncements.

Mediation — Señor Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the Secretary-General, would have the opportunity to shed the low profile he has kept throughout Mr Haig's mission, but it would probably mean that effort had failed. Britain has been eager to keep Señor Pérez de Cuellar from becoming directly involved in negotiations, believing that the United States has far more leverage with Argentina.

RAF PUTS BIRDS IN A FLAP

The peace and quiet of Cape Wrath will be shattered this week when the recently converted RAF Vulcan bombers begin target practice on the tiny island of Garve, less than half a mile from one of the biggest seabird colonies in Britain (Our Scottish Correspondent writes).

The bombers are using live 1,000lb bombs and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds is worried about disturbances to nesting puffins, guillemots, fulmars and kittiwakes. An RAF spokesman said yesterday that the Ministry of Defence usually tried to avoid bombing on the Cape Wrath range during the nesting season. The society would like to see a moratorium on exercises with live ammunition between mid-April and early July.

The Ministry of Defence yesterday described the exercises as "critical" in view of the Falklands crisis.

OVERSEAS NEWS

'Chicago boys' blamed

Chile's economy in grip of recession

As the political and economic problems facing Chile intensified, the entire Cabinet of President Augusto Pinochet resigned on Monday. An official communiqué said that the President did not intend to change his economic policies or to devalue the peso. Florencia Varas reports from Santiago on economic difficulties.

The great hopes for economic recovery endangered by the military regime headed by President pinochet and his economic team of "Chicago boys", who brought professor Milton Friedman's theories to Chile, have begun to crumble. There are serious doubts about the Friedman economic model and about the country's future.

"The present problems are so serious that it is difficult to look anywhere but at the situation of the moment. It is disconcerting to feel that businessmen cannot see a clear future and only think of how to get by the next day", Señor Alfonso Silva, the president of the Social Union of Christian Businessmen, said.

The word "recession" has become a part of daily conversation and it is calculated that it will last nine to 12 months here. Some 61 Chilean industrial enterprises went bankrupt last month, and this figure brings the total of bankruptcies for the first quarter of 1982 to 124. In 1981, 431 business went bankrupt.

The invasion of the Falkland Islands has made Chileans forget for a few days that the country is going through a very difficult financial situation. But they have suddenly become aware of the harsh economic reality. Chilean bankers who approach the financial markets in search of loans are confronted with unexpected difficulties. Doors that were open before are now closed. Some financiers have been refused loans, while others are granted much smaller sums than they were requesting.

While last year an average of \$243m (£137m) flowed into the country every month, only \$114m has been obtained by Chile in the first two months of this year.

There also an evident lack of confidence on the part of the international banking community which is compounded by the mounting criticism of the domestic economic model, previously so highly praised by Chilean businessmen.

Chile is now suffering from the consequences of a foreign trade policy which was put into practice two years ago. The policy meant opening the doors to imported goods without restrictions and practically without tariffs. When this policy was introduced many Chileans who had had foreign trade experience asked the question: "How is it possible that after 48 years of having imports geared to our limited payments facilities we have suddenly become so rich in foreign exchange that we have almost unlimited licence to import?"

In fact, no new foreign exchange resources were on tap at the time, and the only way to carry out such a bold policy was to acquire massive foreign loans. In this context, the only way to make this policy a success was to create a free market that would attract foreign investors who would come and develop new sources of income in foreign exchange.

However, because of the high interest rates in Chile, the investors who were lured to the country were not interested in investing in industry but merely using their capital as short-term loans on the lucrative financial market. This, coupled with the arbitrarily fixed price of the dollar, discouraged the growth of the export industry.

As a result, not only were no new productive sources of foreign exchange created, but the existing vital activities in agriculture, mining and industry were destroyed by the irresistible foreign competition. The economic policy followed its inevitable course to the present crisis.

A reduction in defence spending would appeal to many but has not been openly voiced. The defence budget for 1982 was \$1,569m (without reserve funds). This has now been cut by 2.6 per cent. The reduction of funds for public utilities, on the other hand, has topped 15 per cent.

Successes claimed for abortion pill

By Charles Hargrove
Paris, April 20

The discovery of an after-conception pill by a group of French scientists has opened the way to a new method of abortion less traumatizing and damaging to health than existing ones.

Professor Etienne-Emile Baulieu, the director of a research unit at the Institute for Medical Research, the French Academy of Science, said that the experiments were carried out in Switzerland. The new substance, an anti-progesterone steroid, RU486, the formula of which remains secret, had proved very effective.

The drug was tested on 11 women volunteers who were between six and eight weeks pregnant. Nine abortions had been provoked with the absorption of a dose of 200 milligrams of the drug a day over four days in the form of two to four capsules.

The RU 486 has also proved a very effective means of contraception. Professor Baulieu explained that the new substance, a hormone compound, worked on a very simple principle. It prevented one of the two female hormones, the progesterone, from playing its essential part in the implantation of the embryo in the uterus.

A great number of conclusive tests of its contraceptive effect were carried out, first on animals and afterwards on women. "What we do is combat the progesterone through the cells upon which it works," he explained. By administering the substance to non-pregnant women, normal menstruation was produced within 48 hours. The following menstrual cycle was found to be thoroughly normal.

A large number of further clinical tests will be necessary on the new substance, to establish the reasons for its failure to act in some cases, any after-effects, and those cases in which it could not be prescribed. If these prove conclusive, the drug could be on the market in three years and would revolutionize existing methods of contraception and abortion.

The World Health Organization and the Ford Foundation have expressed keen interest in the discovery, and asked to participate in these clinical tests.

Convicted minister to quit Cabinet

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv, April 20

Mr Aharon Abuhatzeira, the Israeli Minister of Labour, Welfare and Immigrants Absorption, who was convicted yesterday of larceny, announced today that he intends to resign from the Cabinet but to keep his seat in the Knesset. His decision requires the approval of the Tami Party's 40-man executive and the 500-man Central Committee and is by no means certain.

A party official said sessions of the party institutions will be scheduled after sentence is pronounced. The district court will hear arguments about the penalty tomorrow. He is liable to seven years' imprisonment for theft and three-year sentences for fraud and breach of trust.

He said he wished another Tami representative to take over his seat at the Cabinet table and indicated he will reclaim it if he wins his appeal to the Supreme Court. He said he was not giving up his Knesset seat because that would be irreversible.

Mr Abuhatzeira called on the Prime Minister today and informed him of his decision and then announced it to journalists waiting outside. His move relieves Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, of a delicate problem as he was under pressure to dismiss the minister.

The Tami Part's Central Committee yesterday endorsed the minister as party leader, but he said he believed he could persuade the institutions to let him resign. He said he wanted to be free to prepare for his appeal to the High Court and he felt in the meantime his ministries should be represented at the Cabinet table.

He has taken leave of his Government duties since the start of his trial and Mr Begin took over temporary responsibilities for his three minstries.

He declined to comment on attempts by his political backers to build up his case as an "ethnic affair", with the European-dominated establishment out to get him because he was a North African.

Clergy split threatens Iran regime

By Hazhir Teimourian

The denunciation of Ayatollah Kazem Shariat-Madari, aged 83, one of Iran's most respected religious leaders, as a participant in an alleged plot against the life of Ayatollah Khomeini, the revolutionary leader, is likely to create a gulf among the ruling elite of Shia clergy which could combine with other factors to bring about the downfall of the regime.

Normally it would have been expected that Ayatollah Khomeini would conceal any intrigues against him by his rivals in the interests of presenting a united front on behalf of the clergy.

But preparations are now being made for the election of an assembly of experts who will choose a council of grand ayatollahs to succeed him. He may therefore have been tempted to isolate the opponents of his particular brand of political Islam to prevent them from being elected to the future council.

The denunciation of Ayatollah Shariat-Madari was made by Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the former Foreign Minister, who was arrested two weeks ago in *connexion* with the alleged *plot*, when he appeared on television claiming that the ayatollah had been aware of the plot and had promised to support it, if it succeeded.

Subsequently a statement by a group of pro-Khomeini religious teachers in the holy city of Qom was broadcast over the state radio and television, strongly condemning Ayatollah Shariat-Madari as an enemy of the Islamic Republic and as one who did not deserve to be a "Supreme Source of Following" for the faithful.

Stoessel claims progress

From Our Correspondent
Cairo, April 20

Mr Walter Stoessel, the United States Deputy Secretary of State, said today progress had been made in his efforts to save the peace pact between Egypt and Israel.

He ended seven hours of negotiations in Egypt by meeting President Hosni Mubarak and his aides. "We have had very friendly, very cordial and very constructive talks", Mr Stoessel said. "I believe we haver made progress and that things are moving well. . . . I am optimistic about the outcome."

Mr Stoessel came to the area almost a week ago at the instruction of President Reagan, as both countries showed signs of increased strain over the withdrawal from the Sinai. He has been shuttling between Cairo and Jerusalem and flew back to Israel today, saying he could not tell if a return trip to Egypt would be needed.

Among the areas of dispute are sovereignty over a 600 to 1,000 square yard area south of the Israeli port of Eilat, and whether the Egyptians will reaffirm in writing their commitment to the peace pact in order to allay Israeli fears that Egypt may return to the Arab ranks after the withdrawal.

SPADOLINI SAYS CRISIS MUST WAIT

From Peter Nichols
Rome, April 20

Senator Giovanni Spadolini, the Italian Prime Minister, said today he would defer direct debate on the future of his coalition Government until after he has seen the budget through Parliament this month.

His Christian Democratic Party's Socialist partners have demanded the resignation of Senator Beniamino Andreatta, the Treasury Minister and a Christian Democrat, who is alleged to have said a Socialist advance would bring Nazi rule nearer.

Israeli 'spat at Adenauer'

From Our Correspondent, Tel Aviv, April 20

Mr Arye Naor a former Israeli Cabinet secretary, reacted angrily before a Civil Service disciplinary tribunal in Jerusalem today, when the prosecutor tried to stop him from discussing his anti-German feeling. Mr Naor attempted to discredit testimony by Mr Ranan Lurie, the cartoonist, that he sought a job with the West German newspaper Die Welt.

He said his attitude to Germans was illustrated when he spat at Dr Konrad Adenauer, who was then Chancellor, when the latter was visiting Israel. He saw the chancellor as a representative of the SS and the murderers of his family.

Mr Michael Kirsh, the prosecutor, said this was irrelevant, and Mr Naor shouted "You cannot muzzle me in this matter. It is my soul. This subject is in my bones." The hearing was interrupted to allow Mr Naor to calm down.

Later he admitted giving Mr Lurie a story about a conversation between Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, and President Carter, but said it had already appeared in an Israeli newspaper.

Mr Naor is charged with "unbecoming behaviour" on the basis of allegations by Mr Laurie, now The Times cartoonist, that he had offered him scoops in 1980 in the hope of being given a job with Die Welt, which Mr Laurie then represented.

Successes claimed for abortion pill

By Charles Hargrove Paris, April 20

Clergy spl... threatens Iran regime

...at Adenauer

Balancing act by Polish bishops on visit by Pope

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, April 20

Will the Pope visit Poland as planned this August? That is still the question dominating church strategists in Warsaw and will be one of the principal themes of talks between Archbishop Josef Glemp, the Polish Primate, and the Pope scheduled to take place in the Vatican next monday.

The Church is having to balance two elements on the one hand, the Popes visit would give great encouragement to the Polish people and strengthen the church's position in its negotiations with the Polish Government. His visit to Poland two years ago helped to shape the spirit of opposition in the country and was a contributing factor to the birth of Solidarity, the free trade union. On the other hand, a papal visit would be seen by the Government and exploited as legitimizing martial law.

A decision on the visit has been delayed for as long as possible — the religious point of the trip is the 600th anniversary of the miracle of the Madonna of Czestochowa — but Church-state relations have now reached a crucial phase. Church sources believe further postponement of an announcement may thus create more problems than it solves.

The Church has presented an important strategy document, now circulating among the country's bishops, that goes some way towards creating a bridge with the Government. It recognizes that Solidarity made mistakes and that some form of social contract involving both the Government and trade unions is a desirable goal.

Although it lays the responsibility on the Government to create a suitable atmosphere for talks, by releasing internees, for example, it accepts that there are certain constraints on the martial law authorities.

Reformist Communist politicians said privately last week that the document was a useful negotiating base. The Pope will now be expected to give his approval to it and both Government and Church are expected to dicuss it during a joint episcopate- Government meeting in early May.

The outcome of these talks will prove to be the key element in the decision about whether to allow the Pope's visit to go ahead. If the Vatican can be assured that the Government is prepared to talk with the Church and Solidarity and that it is ready to reach a socially acceptable compromise in a new trade union structure, then the risk of the Pope "legitimizing" a repressive regime will be less acute.

First signs that the Government is ready to go some way along this route came in an article in the daily *Zycie Warszawy* this week written by a former Solidarity activist, recently released from internment, criticizing the Government's union reform proposals.

"But we must not expect miracles", said a Church adviser today. "The papal visit can still be delayed either until October or next March. "He emphorsizes that, if the visit is to go ahead in August, the decision will have to be made in the next two or three weeks for adequate preparations to be made.

Meanwhile, the main concern of the Communist Party is to establish itself in the minds of the Polish people as the natural governing force in the country. To this end, the Central Committee Plenary session on Thursday will disscuss, the economy and the party's role in solving its many problems.

The four main economic points on the agenda are: A discussion of the economic reality in Poland (industrial production fell by 7.4 per cent in March, 1982, compared to March, 1981) the need to build economic self-management on the basis of social welfare councils in factories; the need to orientate trade more towards the Soviet Union and Comecon; and ways of reducing the impact of radical price rises on ordinary Poles.

The party will also agree on an appeal to be issued on May Day. General Wojciech Jaruzelski is expected to make a speech that will discuss both economic problems and the essential role of political dialogue, party sources say. No personnel changes are expected, though the agenda is flexible enough to bring in discussion of such changes towards the end of the plenum on Friday.



'Smile . . .'

Russians launch second laboratory into orbit

From Michael Binyon Moscow, April 20

The Russians yesterday launched a new space laboratory, Salyut 7, which will be used by a mixed Soviet-French crew this summer.

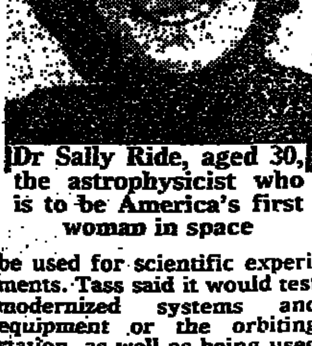
The orbiting research laboratory, sent up from the Baikonur Space Centre in Kazakhstan, replaces the ageing 19-tonne Salyut 6, which was used by other mixed crews drawn from the Soviet Union's communist allies under the Intercosmos programme.

Tass reported today that all systems were functioning normally, and Salyut 7 is now orbiting the Earth every 90 minutes, 170 miles out in space.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jean-Loup Chrétien, aged 43, a French Air Force pilot, will be sent up with two Soviet cosmonauts to the laboratory in June in the first East-West joint expedition since the 1975 Soviet-American link-up between the Soyuz and Apollo spacecraft. Colonel Chrétien has been training for the mission at the Soviet Space Centre near Moscow, together with his understudy, Commander Patrick Baudry, for the past two years.

Salyut 7, like its predecessor launched in 1977, will be used for scientific experiments. Tass said it would test modernized systems and equipment or the orbiting station, as well as being used for technical research.

All the systems will be checked and tested in two months by a preparatory two-man Soviet crew who will reach the space laboratory a few days before the Franco-Soviet team arrives on a Soyuz 7 spacecraft, an updated version of the module used in earlier Soviet manned expeditions.

Dr Sally Ride, aged 30, the astrophysicist who is to be America's first woman in space

RESHUFFLE IN CYPRUS

Nicosia, April 20 — Mr Spyros Kyprianou, the President of Cyprus, today dropped five of his 11 Cabinet ministers, reshuffled three others and announced he would seek reelection when his current five-year term of office expires.

Only Mr Nicos Rolandis, the Foreign Minister, Mr Christodolous Veniamin, the interior and Defence Minister, and Mr Stelios Catsellis, Minister to the President, survived the reshuffle. Reuter

Afghan war lull

Delhi, April 20. — Soviet and Afghan forces regained control from Muslim rebels in the strategic district around Pagman, 12 miles north-west of Kabul, over the past week when heavy military activity resumed after a winter lull, diplomatic sources said here today.

Soviet and Afghan armour were reported around the rebel stronghold of Khoja Musafer, a village near Pagman. — Reuter.

Schmidt tries to reunite his party

From Patricia Clough Munich, April 20

With an uncharacteristic touch of humility Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, today urged his critical and divided Social Democratics to stand by Nato's missile policy and pleaded for party unity.

In a two-hour speech, he warned the party congress here that it had the choice between pulling itself together or being relegated to opposition where it could no longer influence the future of the country. The crucial issue before the congress, he said, "is not, in this very rough weather, to hand over the ship of state to a different command".

Herr Schmidt, whose policies are being increasingly criticized by younger and more left-wing members, had evidently realized the congress was in no mood for his usual confident, occasionally arrogant, manner. Speaking in quiet persuasive tones, he admitted: "I know I have made mistakes and I will not be able to avoid making others in future."

The Government was open to the party's criticism and advice. He reassured Social Democrats that the party should always be ahead of government in its ideas, not trailing meekly in its wake. But at the same time he begged members to realize that those in government had a responsibility to the whole country and less freedom of action.

He urged the congress to reject proposals for a moratorium on the stationing of new Nato medium-ranged nuclear missiles during the United States-Soviet negotiations on arms reductions in Geneva. "The negotiations would be successful only if Moscow could expect the deployment of American weapons in Western Europe from the end of 1983" he said. "What reason could the Soviet Union have otherwise to negotiate seriously?"

He reminded the congress that the issue was a question of principle for him, but refrained from repeating his threat to resign if it withdrew its support on this issue.

To members who advocate unilateral nuclear disarmament, he said: A one-sided lack of power does not prevent aggression by the stronger party. Neighbours of the Soviet Union have already had this experience. And so have many neighbour states of the aggressive Hitler dictatorship".

The Chancellor warned the congress that the tone and method of internal disputes was weakening the Social Democratic Party and costing it public support. He appealed for "multiplicity in discussion but unity in action".

Like Herr Willy Brandt, the party chairman, who spoke yesterday, called for "a great new effort", realism and "a renewal of our feeling of togetherness".

Red Brigades trial

Why Italian terror will not go away

From Peter Nichols Rome, April 20

As some of the most chilling figures in Italian terrorism file back tomorrow into their cages, with the resumption here of the trial of Aldo Moro's alleged killers, the inevitable question hanging over the improvised courtroom is: What next?

At the opening of the trial last week, even the most hardened killers among the 40 accused present (out of 63) agreed to a degree of collaboration with the court. This behaviour in itself was unusual. It is more normal for terrorists of the far left to refuse both the authority of the court and defending counsel.

Their conduct throughout the day's proceedings was much calmer than at most of the trials involving leaders of the Red Brigades. The behaviour was imposed by Mario Moretti, still the undisputed leader of the militant wing of the Brigades. He was reputedly the interrogator of the former Prime Minister during the 55 days of Moro's capitivity, as well as having been responsible for the decision to kill him.

Moro was kidnapped on March 16 four years ago. The 63 accused are charged with his kidnapping and murder and 16 other murders, including the five men of his bodyguard.

Moretti appeared anxious to speak during the trial because, as he told the court, he wanted to give their side of the activities of the "armed party" in Italy.

One fear expressed was that Moretti might intend making allegations involving politicians, which, true or false, would be assured of widespread publicity, given the coverage of what is potentially the most important terrorist trial so far.

But investigators who know him well are convinced of something quite different. To the rational mind, Moretti failed: even his coup in kidnapping Italy's most eminent politician and keeping him hidden for so long despite the efforts of the police, did not achieve the objective of stimulating public opinion against what he sees to be a decadent bourgeois state.

But he is convinced of final victory, which helps to explain why he and his comrades still adopt a confident air in court and why they intend making clear that, though manacled in cages, they believe they are unbeaten and unbeatable.

A thoughtful terrorist might have decided that the prospects are good for a revival of violence, despite the fact that the most prominent figures have been arrested. There is growing unemployment, especially among reasonably well-educated young people, who make up three-quarters of the total.

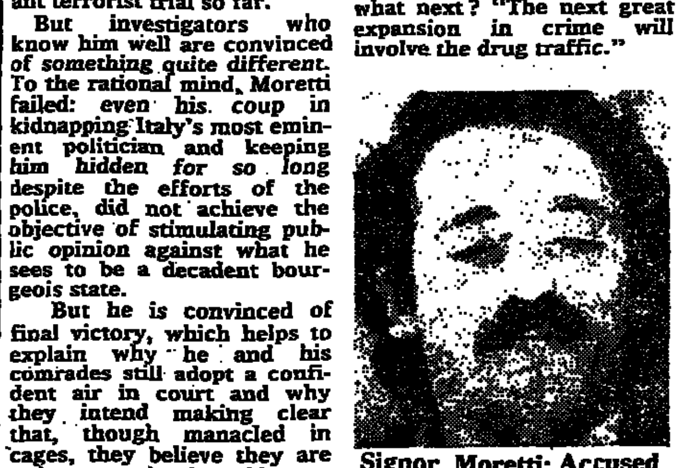
A high-ranking officer in the security services points out that Fascist violence in 1921 and 1922 originated not only with the sub-proletariat, but above all with young people of the middle classes. The economic crisis after the First World War impinged less on their lives than the present one because agriculture still absorbed those who could not find jobs elsewhere.

Now they feel frustrated, accuse the unions of having betrayed them and the welfare state of having abandoned them. From 1968 onwards they have seen a series of killings and kidnappings.

Would it be easy to find men of the unquestioning resolution of Moretti among today's disaffected youth? If these 40 accused were freed could they regain a following and repair the old myth of invincibility?

The politicains have failed to provide the social reforms essential to remove a motive for armed resistance but they are favoured by the fact that the consuming drive which characterized the terrorists of four years ago seems now to be lacking and there is a greater readiness to give information after arrests.

For all that, terrorism will not go away. "We have", one successful investigator says, "reduced terrorism and limited kidnappings". And what next? "The next great expansion in crime will involve the drug traffic."



Signor Moretti: Accused of Moro killing

Mob attacks accused

Sydney, April 20. — A mob today attacked three men outside a court where they had been remanded in custody on charges of shooting dead two youths after being evicted from a teenager's party.

As they were led out, about 100 people shouting "hang them" surged forward, kicking and punching. Reuter.

Mauroy defends his style of governing

From Charles Hargrove Paris, April 20

M Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, has felt it necessary to justiffy, in a lengthy article in *Le Monde*, his method of running the Government, which has been under increasing attack from many sides, and not only by his political opponents. It is in accordance, he says, "with the democratic options of the left".

President Mitterrand might use tomorrow's Cabinet meeting to give his views on the matter.

The controversy between M Robert Badinter, the Minister of Justice, and M Baston Defferre, the Minister of the Interior. over the extent of police powers has once again brought into question te cohesion of the Socialist administration, the coherence of its policy, and the ability of the Prime Minister to impose both upon it.

M Lionel Jospin, the First Secretary of the Socialist Party, did not consider it desirable that individual ministers should expatiate at length and in public on their own convictions. "That debate must be confined to the Cabinet," he said.

Mauroy wuites: "Where the practice of our predecessors had turned the members of the Government into docile and interchangeable interpreters of a score in which they had no say more than 20 years of opposition have made it possible (for the left) tp produce strong personalities who are not afraid to state and to defend their standpoint."

He goes on: "It is my duty as Prime Minister to arbitrate when divergencies arise, and to decide when difficulties appear. That is what I do, and I do not consider it desirable for the Government suddenly to impose decisions which cannot have been previously debates. That is the choice of democracy."

While different policy options remain open, they must be put to the country without dissimulation. "On the other hand, when the choice is made and the decision taken, the Government is jointly responsible for its implementation and does not tolerate any breach of solidarity."

However valid in theory, this distinction does not altogether agree with the present Government's practice on several recent occasions,

Japanese concessions on croissants and cognac

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, April 20

A lifting of the ban on French croissants, a cut in the crushing 220 per cent duties on French brandy and a promise to buy a few helicopters — for such paltry results was it worthwhile for President Mitterrand to become the first French head of state to pay a state visit to Japan?

This is the question most French commentators are asking themselves today, and the answers depend on their capacity to penetrate the mist of elaborate politeness and inscrutability under which the Japanese shroud their real thoughts and intentions.

In terms of making the Japnese give up their aggressive industrial policy and their protectionist commercial practices, the French President obviously made no headway. Although some of the ministers and members of his entourage who went with him were obviously disconcerted by their lack of response, the President himself did not expect any spectacular or immediate results. He had not come to Japan as a commercial traveller of French wares, and France was on that ground in a distinct position of weakness.

The very fact that he had decided to make this visit, to which his predecessors never got round, could easily be interpreted by his hosts confirmation of their own strengh. But he was able to exploit the immense curiosity and interest raised in public opinion by his presence. His unprecedented initiative, for instance, in proposing to answer the questions of Japanese television viewers met with an overwhelming response, and it drove home to Government and people an image of France, which broke the solidly entrenched clichés of the country of wine, perfumes, haute couture and cultures.

At Tsukuba, the scientists' town, he insisted on the solid achievements of France in the fields of research and technology, and on the possibilities of fruitful cooperation in the long term. There are indications that he made some impact on that score.

Singapore seeks greater control of press

From David Watts, Kuala Lumpur, April 20

Singapore has launched a series of manoeuvres, intended to rationalize its press, which will ultimately leave no leading newspaper free of strong government influence.

The republic already has stringent laws and a system of annual licences for the publication of newspapers which ensure that opposition to the Government is muted. But Mr Lee Kuan Yew's Government has been concerned for a long time at what it felt was the poor quality of the press and is moving rapidly to take greater control of the situation.

This is the background to an announcement today that the leading English-language morning daily in the island, *The Straits Times*, is to loan its evening title, the *New Nation*, to the Singapore Monitor Limited. It was also announced that the two highly competitive Chinese-language morning newspapers, *Sin Chew Jit Poh*, are to merge.

The ultimate aim is to have *The Straits Times* publish one English-language daily and a Chinese-language evening paper financed principally by the Overseas Chinese Banking Corporation, while the rival Monitor company publishes the *New Nation* as an evening paper and a Chinese-language morning paper. The Monitor company's principle shareholders are the two current Chinese-language newspapers, the Government *Development Bank of Singapore* and two other Chinese banks.

Today's announcement follows the appointment as executive chairman of *The Straits Times* board of Mr S. R. Nathan, a former head of intelligence and Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Mr Nathan's appointment was strongly resisted by the board.

Relations between the board of the company and the People's Action Party (PAP) Government have never been comfortable since the newspaper opposed Mr Lee Kuan Yew's rise to power in Singapore in the early days of independence.

There was also resentment at what the Government saw as the poor quality of *The Straits Times* which, with a monopoly of the English-language morning market, has been a very profitable newspaper for a long time; so much so that about two years ago the Government encouraged the establishment of a rival morning newspaper, to be called *The Singapore Monitor*.

But now, *The Singapore Monitor* is unlikely ever to see the light of day,

Letter from Peking

China luxuriates in its pre-Mao past

People have different ways of unwinding from the strains of modern living: meditation, television, or just a long walk in the country.

In Peking nowadays one can resort to such refined enjoyments as sitting in contemplation of a 46-ton bronze bell inscribed inside and out with Buddhist sutras and said to be audible 20 miles away when struck; or browsing through a selection of millions of imperial archives in one of the world's first fire-proofed buildings.

Life in the Chinese capital is being gradually enriched by the restoration and opening of dozens of buildings and historic sites closed to the public in the early stages of the Cultural Revolution more than 15 years ago.

Money is becoming available for this work in impressive amounts. The old skills and handicrafts are mostly remembered, and are being handed down by the old practitioners to apprentices.

Whether it be the restoration of a delicate scroll by actually burning rice-wine on its surface, or digging up the remains of an eighteenth-century palace in the style of the Italian baroque, there is ample *enthusiasm and loving care* to be tapped.

This is of considerable social and psychological importance for the Chinese people of today.

Moa Tse-tung wanted the common people to be "poor and blank" so that he could write his revolutionary patterns on their minds. But this was a tremendous under-assessment of his *fellow-countrymen*.

Revolutionary or capitalist, most Chinese people value their cultural heritage enormously, be it only in the form of rustic marriage customs, clan lineages, or reciting ballads. No other people in the world are so closely linked to so much of their past, and it is reassuring that this link has survived the political upheavals of the past century.

The effort to protect and restore relics presents massive problems of resource-allocation. In the case of many known sites — such as most of the Ming and Quing tombs — the only feasible solution is to leave them as they are till funds and expertise become available to open them. Many people would would rather they were left as they are.

Much Chinese architecture is of wood, and so requires constant attention and restoration, not just one big effort followed by simple protection. Most histotic buildings in China have a record of destruction in warfare or fire, and reconstruction at periods of often less than a century. The building frequently survives as a concept, than as a set of physical materials.

The biggest monuments, like the Great Wall of China, can never be fully restored, nor would there be any point in doing so. Some old stretches of the wall can be rebuilt as close to their original form as possible, and opened to the public with small, specialized museum displays.

One of the biggest efforts made recently in Peking has been the unearthing and *rough rearranging of the* stonework at the Yuan Ming Yuan, the eighteen-century pleasure garden of the Manchu emperors, which contained elaborate baroque palaces and a working zodiacal water-clock, designed by jesuits who found favour at the imperial court for over a century.

An Anglo-French force sacked the Yuan Ming Yuan in 1860, and later the local people carted off much of its masonry. Now schoolchildren on outings swarm all over the ruins on weekdays. Some foreigners still picnic there.

One of the political inhibitions to restoration of buildings in the Peking area has been the fact that many of the biggest ones are dedicated to Buddhism, especially the Tibetan-style Lama Buddhism which strongly influenced the Manchus.

Some of the most notable momuments are copies of Indian buildings, whereas in other parts of China proper, Buddhist temples tend to have a more distincly Chinese flavour.

The biggest Buddhist temple - containing a statue of the Buddha more than 70ft high, and said to be carved from the trunk of one enormous tree brought all the way from distant Sichuan province - is open to visitors, with a few taciturn Mongolian monks in attendance.

David Bonavia

Puzzle of Spain's lack of security

From Harry Debelius Madrid, April 20

The chiefs of staff of the Army, Navy and Air Force met representatives of the Unified Anti-terrorist Command in Madrid today to coordinate the takeover of certain police duties by the armed forces, while the Government came under political criticism in connexion with the recent increase in terrorism.

Communist MP's agreed to question the Gevernment in Parliament about the lack of security precautions at the automatic telephone exchange which was destroyed here last Sunday by Basque extremists and about security arrangements at other communications installations.

The question was prompted by press disclosures that the plice were aware beforehand that the Basque separatist organization ETA was planning to attack a target in Madrid with explosives last weekend and that the telephone company did not include the exchange — the country's most important on its priority list for special security measures.

Two other parliamentary groups, the conservative Democratic Coalition and the Catalan minority, said they would call for a debate in the Congress of Deputies, on the terrorist issue.

The meeting between top military and police officials was the second in two days, motivated by the Government's decision last Sunday to put into practice exceptional anti-terrorist measures.

The increase in political violence began last Wednesday with a bazooka attack on a police barracks in San Sebastian.

In the past six days, there have been six more attacks, resulting in the death of one policeman and injury to at least 13 people. Damages at the telephone centre in Madrid amounted to more than £5.5m.

A Madrid court sentenced the mayor and four other members of the town council of the Basque town Larrabeztu, near Bilbao, to one year in prison for "offending the chief of state". The five had passed a motion in the council last year disapproving of King Juan Carlos's plans to visit Guernica because he was "unworthy to tread on Basque soil".

In Pamplona, a court sentenced a labourer to six months and one day in jail for setting fire to a Spanish flag while under the influence of drink.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

EEC seeks farm deal

Brussels. — The agricultural ministers of the 10 EEC countries resumed their weary negotiations in Luxembourg to try to agree farm price rises (Ian Murray writes).

British insistence on knowing how much it will have to pay means that a final decision over the next three days is impossible, but many of the details could be agreed.

Policeman jailed in S Africa

Johannesburg. — Inspector Petrus Bronkhorst of the South African police, who lashed a taxi driver and three women — one of whom was pregnant — six times with a stick was sentenced to 17 months' imprisonment.

Spanish coup trial adjourned for week

Madrid.—The Spanish coup trial was adjourned for a week to give the prosecution and defence time to prepare their summing-up.

The two-month-old trial was originally expected to be over by the end of this month, but Señor Calvo Sotelo, the Prime Minister, said he does not expect sentences to be passed until late next month or early in June.

Spy charges dropped

Copenhagen. — The Danish Ministry of Justice has dropped espionage charges against Mr Arne Herlov Petersen, aged 38, author and left-wing activist (Christopher Follett writes). He was arrested and remanded in custody for three days last November, charged with helping Mr Vladimir Merkulov, an expelled Soviet diplomat, in subversive activities.

Cuba travel banned

Washington. — The United States Government has banned business and pleasure travel to Cuba in an effort to limit the flow of American dollars to the country. Mr John Walker, Assistant Treasury Secretary, accused Cuba of "sponsoring armed violence against our friends and allies".

Kidnap victim freed

Taranto. — Kidnappers have set free Signor Raffaele Fitto, aged 34, an Italian businessman abducted five months ago after his family paid a ransom of 880m lire

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Continued on page 22

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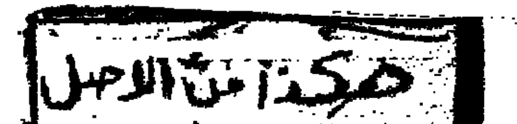
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A Times Investigation/Frances Gibb on a murder which was solved all too easily

Why Paul Cleeland deserves a retrial

Early on November 5, 1972, Paul Cleeland (left), a petty crook from Stevenage, was taken by police and accused of murdering Terry Clarke, another small time criminal. In June 1973, despite his fierce denials, Cleeland was found guilty of murder and sentenced to 20 years. Since then he has worked from inside prison to prove his innocence. The conflicting evidence shows that, at the very least, the case should be put before another jury.

THE MURDER

In their determination to find the killer, the police may have entangled themselves in a web of mistakes

Shortly before two o'clock in the morning of November 5, 1972, Terry Clarke, a scaffolder from Stevenage, was shot dead at close range with a shotgun in the cul-de-sac behind his house. The killer ambushed him as he returned from a night out with his wife, fired two shots as Clarke stepped out of his car, and ran off.

The man charged with his murder was Paul Cleeland, then 30, a decorator also of Stevenage, and an acquaintance of the victim. He was found guilty in June 1973, at a retrial after a first jury failed to agree a verdict, and is now serving a 20-year life sentence.

From the moment of his arrest, Cleeland has vigorously protested his innocence. He is not a man of unblemished background who inadvertently become involved through bad luck. Both he and the victim were part of the Stevenage criminal fraternity. But he is convinced — and recounts in a compelling and coherent narrative — that in their determination to find the killer, the police may have entangled themselves inextricably in a web of mistakes. He now admits he knows who *was* responsible; but he will not name them for fear of reprisals against both his family and himself, were he to be freed.

Insisting he had been framed, Cleeland conducted his own defence and in 1976 took his case to the Court of Appeal. It was dismissed. "This is clearly one of those cases", said Lord Justice Lawton, "where a number of cunning criminals have got together to concoct a specious and, on the face of it, credible story to discredit the police."

But the appeal judge did not admit as evidence a sequence of disturbing events since Cleeland's trial involving errors in his prison records. These led to an internal inquiry headed by Mr E. J. Boothby, Assistant Chief Constable of Northamptonshire, who was called in after allegations by Cleeland that the errors were deliberate and the police evidence which led to his conviction false.

If Cleeland's story is tinged with a degree of resentment against the police and prison authorities, it is hardly surprising. The report remains secret. The Home Office refuses to release it, despite repeated requests from MPs, because of rigid rules. Yet it could throw light both on what a prominent QC called the "quite unusual number of blemishes in connexion with the police evidence", in particular, discrepancies between the ballistic experts called by Cleeland and the police, and on "the extraordinary coincidence of patently false prison records, affecting or reasonably calculated to affect Mr Cleeland's appeal". Above all it could provide the basis for a retrial.

An independent forensic scientist commissioned by *The Times* to give a preliminary opinion on Cleeland's case has come out in support of the prisoner's call for a retrial. Dr Julius Grant, secretary of the Society of Forensic Medicine, calls the conflicting ballistic evidence of experts "most disturbing". He says it "would appear to provide Mr Cleeland with ample reasons for wanting his case reopened and on purely scientific grounds I cannot do other than support this".

THE ARREST

Cleeland sent out from prison to get as much underworld information about the killing as he could

"In the early hours of November 5, 1972 I was woken by knocking on my front door", Cleeland says. It was the police. "They informed me that a man named Terry Clarke had been shot and killed and asked me if I would be prepared to help with their inquiries." At the station he was asked to make a statement. "To this day I have never changed one line that was written down by the officer."

The police produced what was then one of their only pieces of evidence against him. A woman had allegedly seen him enter his house at 2.30 am on November 5. It turned out to be a neighbour well-known to Cleeland. "I proceeded to say that this woman and her husband were a right pair and that I had had trouble with them since I had moved into my home about a year previous. I said this was not the first time this woman had told the police stories about me and that it was only the presence of an independent witness on a previous occasion that stopped the police taking action against me regarding what this woman had told them."

While at the station he met Pat Clarke, wife of the dead man. She had seen the killer but not recognized him. He says she told Cleeland: "the person who had fired the gun was about six feet away from Terry and about 20 feet from her". He was "about five feet eight inches, had short dark curly hair and was wearing a dark suit with a vent in the back."

Cleeland who is fair and about 5 feet 11 inches, returned home. Later that day the police came back and again asked him to go to the station. This time he was placed in the cells and on November 7 charged with murder. He stood trial early in April 1973 and the jury failed to agree a verdict.

Before the next trial, Cleeland says he "sent out" from prison to get as much information about the killing as he could. What came back from *his underworld* contacts was that the shotgun being shown at the trial — a "Gye" Moncrieffe 12-bore picked up near the murder scene — was not that used to kill Clarke. Second, that two people took part in the killing; one doing the actual killing, the other acting as a "minder". He was told they used a pump rifle (sawn off) and that they used Clarke's own Rover car which he had previously reported stolen. They went down into Essex and dumped the gun in a weir at Harlow. The "minder" was also armed with a sawn-off shotgun and that, too, was dumped in the weir. He also gleaned that the cartridges used were Ely cartridges; not Blue Rival, as claimed by the police.

Three weeks after Cleeland was charged — according to the notebook of Detective Inspector John Ratcliffe who was in charge of the scene of the crime — two shotguns were recovered from the weir at Harlow, and one was a Westernfield 12-bore repeater.

It was at this point, Cleeland says, that the police realized how difficult things were getting. He felt he had been arrested initially not as a direct suspect but in an effort to get him to talk and had been charged so that he could be kept inside. When what he believed to be the real murder weapon was found in Harlow weir, the charge against him should have been dropped, he says. Instead, he maintains, the police decided to take a gamble and put up a case against him. But that case contains one glaring inconsistency.

Det Insp Ratcliffe records in his notebook that on the morning of November 7 he took to the Metropolitan Police Laboratory in London at 9.30 am (10.30 in oral evidence) two spent Blue Rival cartridges found with the "Gye" Moncrieffe 12-bore picked up near the murder scene; 18 live Blue Rival cartridges found near by; and the hand stock of the gun itself. These were examined by Mr John McCafferty, then principal scientific officer of the laboratory, who said that wadding found near Clarke's car could have come from Blue Rival cartridges. They were returned to Stevenage police station, according to the exhibits book, on the 15th.

But another officer, Detective Sergeant Norman Atkinson, the police photographer, said in evidence that on that day, the 7th, he took photographs of the scene of the crime until about 11.30 am; then went to Stevenage police station where he collected a shotgun and a quantity of cartridges from Det Insp Ratcliffe himself and took these to police headquarters at Welwyn Garden City where they were photographed. The photographs show clearly the handstock of the gun, and the cartridges. According to his notebook, Atkinson returned to HQ at 12.45. Therefore he must have collected the gun between 11.30, when he was last at the scene of the crime, and then; and taken the photographs in the afternoon.

No explanation for this extraordinary contradiction was offered in court. Cross-examined by Cleeland, Ratcliffe said he had a receipt showing the cartridges and handstock to have been delivered at the London laboratory that day and "Sergeant Atkinson must be mistaken."

"How could McCafferty have carried out tests on November 7 1972 at the Metropolitan Lab, if, in fact, we have the photographs that show the items McCafferty says he had?" Cleeland asks.

As the police said, it could be a mistake. But the evidence of PC Kittle gives rise to further concern. On the 7th, the day Ratcliffe said he went to London, PC Kittle says he went with the Inspector to the crime scene. Cleeland concludes: "If both D/I Ratcliffe and Mr McCafferty are giving the correct evidence, then D/S Atkinson and P/C Kittle are clearly giving inaccurate evidence."

Ratcliffe, now Superintendent and Commander of Stevenage police, says that he stands by what he said at the trial. "All the defects spoken about by Cleeland were thoroughly investigated in two trials and by Mr Boothby in an independent investigation, he says; and as far as Sergeant Atkinson's evidence was concerned, *he* still believes he was mistaken.

There is one final mystery surrounding the cartridges. The police did buy a control box of 25 Blue Rival cartridges in Stevenage but that was not until Saturday the 11th. If the ones found at the scene were indeed at the laboratory from November 7 to 15, it is unexplained why one witness, Raymond Newton, should have testified in a statement signed November 8 to having been shown a box of 25 Blue Rival cartridges. And why did Ian Graham, another, say he saw such a box on the 10th? Furthermore, an album of photographs showing the loose cartridges was already in the exhibits book by the 9th.

THE GUN EVIDENCE

'Guilty or not guilty the police were wrong over the distance involved'

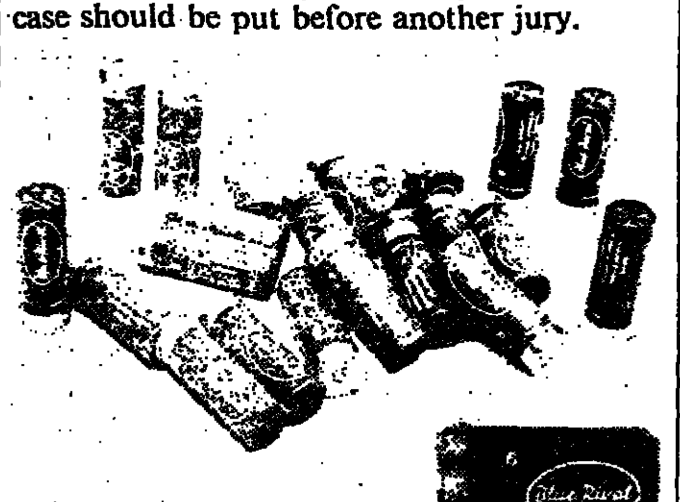
Little was made of the disturbing discrepancies in ballistic evidence at Cleeland's first trial. With the second one pending, he says: "At this stage my only thought was to get out and I decided the best way for that to be done was to prove to the court that the shotgun produced by the prosecution was not that used to *kill* Clarke so all the evidence as to that shotgun was useless to convict me of murder."

Cleeland maintains — and his expert, a registered gunmaker, supported him — that the gun in court, fired twice at the distance alleged by Pat Clarke, would have caused more damage to the victim than it did. Pat Clarke said she saw the flash of the gun at about 6 feet from her husband and a neighbour who looked out of his window, said he too, saw the flash of a second shot about 6 feet from the car.

The Crown's chief witness on the ballistic evidence was Mr McCafferty, principal scientific officer at the Metropolitan Police Forensic Laboratory, Holborn. McCafferty gave evidence until his retirement at several famous trials including that of James Hanratty, hanged in 1962.

At the time of Cleeland's trial McCafferty had had 24 years' experience of handling firearms. He was a police liaison officer with the laboratory until his retirement from the force in 1964 when he took over as head of the Metropolitan Police Laboratory's firearms section.

McCafferty told the court that the gun he had examined and tested, the 12-bore "Gye" Moncrieffe, produced similar shot patterns to those on the victim's body with the target at 18 feet from the muzzle. No one, he said, had asked him to fire from 18 feet but "I looked and examined the shots spread on the [victim's] garments and from my experience of weapons I selected a range which I thought was probable, fired a cartridge and then adjusted my range by firing additional cartridges until the spread was of the same distance as on the garments."



According to the notebook and evidence of a police photographer, this photograph of cartridges was taken at Hertfordshire Police HQ at Welwyn Garden City on November 7, 1972. But McCafferty and another prison officer testified that on that day these items were being tested in London.

The two fired cartridges found with the gun were marked as having been loaded with number 6 size lead shot by the Anglia Cartridge Company, Norwich; were identical to an unfired batch of 18 of a type called Blue Rival, made by that company, found near the murder site. When fired, from the "Gye" Moncrieffe, these showed matching firing marks to those on the spent cartridges.

Against this was the evidence of Cleeland's own expert, Ronald Jennings, managing director of Jennings and Groves, gunmakers of Fareham, Hants, who tested the gun in the presence of McCafferty and the police. He concluded in a statement of May 30, 1973, that "allowing for errors it seems that 40 feet is almost certainly the distance".

Unfortunately for Cleeland, when it came to trial, Mr Jennings — as the judge put it — did not stand up in the witness box as well as had been expected. Cross-examined on spread of shot, on the front wound he agreed the spread could give a firing distance of 17 feet; one foot less than McCafferty. He added, however, that at such a distance his target had had a hole punched in it. And in a letter to Cleeland's solicitors in January 1974, after the trial, he said: "...guilty or not guilty the police were wrong over the distance involved."

It would have remained one expert's word against another, but for one further opinion, not referred to in the judge's summing up: the evidence of Dr M. Rufus Crompton, consultant pathologist at St George's Hospital, London. From studying the autopsy report, photographs and X rays and examining the body, he concluded that as the pellets had not penetrated much deeper than the subcutaneous tissue and were spread over some 12 inches, both front and back, the range was about 36 feet.

Despite this, Cleeland was found guilty. There was other evidence against him: a man and his wife testified they had sold him the gun produced in court; another man said he had bought Cleeland the cartridges and a third said Cleeland had asked him to look after some cartridges. Both the latter were known to Cleeland and both had criminal records. He denies he ever owned or possessed the gun in court or either of the other two guns found in the weir.

Cleeland was sentenced on June 25, 1973, with a recommendation of a minimum 20 years. He lodged notice of appeal, and pending that, further tests on the "Gye" Moncrieffe were carried out by J. G. J. Rothery, a registered gunmaker from Portsmouth. These crucial tests, inadmissible at the appeal, tip the scales firmly in favour of the defence ballistic evidence.

Rothery concluded after tests on October 8 1974 in the presence of McCafferty and the police that the gun "must have been fired from a minimum distance of 38ft and a maximum distance of 44ft". "Had this firearm been fired at 18ft from the victim as described in Mr McCafferty's evidence I feel that far more damage would have occurred to the car and to the back of the deceased. The conclusion must, therefore, be drawn that if this gun was used, it was fired at a distance in excess of 38ft, or alternatively, if the range was 18ft, then this gun and cartridge were not used."

One further question mark remains over evidence on lead traces on Cleeland's clothes. McCafferty undertook chemical tests using swabs and found lead traces on the front of his suit and donkey jacket which might, he said, have come from a gun. Another expert, Mr F. A. Lyne, then president of the Association of Public Analysts, gave evidence saying he had found the same lead contamination but concluded it to be more likely to be "environmental" than due to a single incident.

A more complicated and lengthy test than that undertaken by McCafferty exists, which can differentiate between environmental contamination and lead from firearms. This test involves the use of an electron microscope and ancillary apparatus and depends on time and staff available. But despite the doubts, it was not used.

THE NEW WITNESS

'I knew I had never had an interview with Nash, yet these people were telling me I had'

So the police had secured a conviction, albeit an untidy one. But the matter did not rest there; another witness came to light. Cleeland was sent to Wandsworth where he came across another prisoner called Nash who said he recognized Cleeland and had been in the cell opposite him at Stevenage the night he was brought in.

For Cleeland, the revelation seemed vital. Nash, he believed, could support his denial of a major piece of police evidence: that he and another prisoner had had a conversation in the cells on the night of Cleeland's arrest which amounted to a confession of guilt. The police said they hid in near by cells and made notes.

He made strenuous efforts to see Nash who was eventually seen on his behalf by a member of the prison staff. Cleeland says he was told "Nash was a bit of a romancer and had not been in Stevenage police station."

"When I heard this I was rather mad for the last thing I wanted at that time was a nutter so I decided I would see what could be done about Nash."

Through the prison grapevine Cleeland got in touch with Nash, established that he had after all been at the police station and urged him to contact Cleeland's solicitors. On receiving Nash's statement from his lawyers, Cleeland — by this time at Albany — decided to inform the Court of Appeal that had he been able to see Nash at Wandsworth much time would have been saved; and second, that a member of the prison staff had told him, wrongly, that Nash could not help him.

It was at this point, early in 1974, that the errors in the prison records first came to light. Cleeland asked the prison governor if he could know the date he had requested to see Nash at Wandsworth. He was informed that according to the records, he *had* seen Nash on December 4, 1973 in connexion with his appeal.

Cleeland petitioned the Home Office in protest. Six weeks later he was told they had found the entry to be correct and it would stand. He was told that was the end of the matter. "Upon hearing this", Cleeland recounts, "I am afraid I lost my temper, for I knew I had never had an interview with Nash, yet these people were telling me I had."

He reasoned that either there had been a mistake, or it was done deliberately with the intention of showing at the appeal that he and Nash had colluded, therefore discrediting the latter. "Can you think of any other way of destroying an honest witness? Both myself and Nash would have been discredited once and for all for who would you believe, myself and Nash or the prison records?"

After much thought, Cleeland says, he struck upon the answer to the problem: his Category "A" book; a detailed log of his movements which follows him from prison to prison. This did record a visit on the 4th, but with a man called Alan Russell; not Nash. Yet the prison records had no note of any visit from Alan Russell, nor of a visiting order being sent or received.

The Governor told him he "could quite understand one record not being made [as] regards Alan Russell but three people in three different offices all don't make the same mistake and not record the visit". A prison officer then had the idea of checking the main gate book at Wandsworth. This, it turned out, recorded the visit from Russell.

A full report went to the Home Office who said the enories at Wandsworth recording a visit from Nash had been made in error and had been corrected. Not satisfied, Cleeland asked for a police investigation and after pressure from Mrs Shirley Williams, then MP for Stevenage, the Hertfordshire Constabulary agreed to conduct an inquiry.

The inquiry was delayed, however, pending Cleeland's appeal. He tried to obtain copies of the prison records for the hearing but was refused. The court, content that there had been a clerical error which was now corrected, refused to order their disclosure. Cleeland was far from content. By now he had begun to doubt if the errors were truly accidental. If not, he asks, could the Home Office really be expected to admit to the Appeal Court that they had been altered deliberately?

The appeal went ahead, Cleeland choosing to conduct his own defence, on February 26, 1976. On the first day the Crown presented him with a bundle of affidavits, seen then for the first time, dealing with Nash, his chief witness. The burden of these was that on the morning of November 5 — the day of the murder — Nash was transferred to the female cell block at Stevenage so that the male cells were free for suspects in the murder case, and thus was not around at the time of Cleeland's allegedly self-incriminating conversation.

In evidence Nash stood by his first statement that he had been at his cell door all night opposite Cleeland, and not seen or heard anything. But the police produced a second later statement, in which Nash said he was not at the door all night; had slept some of the time and now doubted which cell area he was in. Nash claimed he had made this second statement at insistence from the police that he had been mistaken, and had signed it in the end "to get out of the police station."

Lord Justice Lawton dismissed Nash as not credible and since he was the main plank of the appeal, the case was rejected. "As you can well expect," Cleeland comments, "I felt right sick".

Events now took a further turn. Cleeland, by then in Gartree, again took up the question of the prison records and the wing assistant governor carried out a full internal inquiry. He concluded the discrepancies in the record, letter and visit sheets could not have arisen through error and asked the Home Office to reconsider.

The Home Office refused. Not satisfied with this, the Governor asked the assistant governoer to submit a fresh report which was finally sent to the Home Office nearly a year later. Again it was rejected. Cleeland wrote to Shirley Williams, who was told by the Home Office, surprisingly, that the reports only confirmed that there had been errors in the entries.

About this time, just before Christmas 1976, Cleeland's mother brought him an envelope that he says had been pushed through her front door. It was a photocopy of a sworn affidavit by a Det. Sergeant O'Connor dated February 26 that year, the day of the appeal, and Cleeland says it was the first time he had seen it. At first he could not see its significance.

The affidavit turned out to contradict evidence given by the other police officers at the appeal as to the time Nash was moved to the female cells. O'Connor says this was at 11.30 pm on the 5th; the others the morning of the 5th. "We now have the police saying Nash was moved at two different times so who is right and who is wrong or is it as Nash says, he was never moved?" Cleeland asks.

The outcome of Cleeland's letters to the Chief Constable of Hertfordshire over this was that the Assistant Chief Constable of Northamptonshire, Mr E. J. Boothby, was appointed to investigate both the errors and the question of the affidavit.

What happened next, Cleeland recalls, is "the part that makes the whole story really incredible". In view of the Boothby inquiry, he asked if he could check all his letter and visit sheets since first being remanded. What came to light was that the master sheet, on to which details of all previous letter and visit sheets were copied when he moved to Albany in 1973, contained names and addresses that did not appear on the Brixton and Wandsworth sheets with which he was provided.

The missing details must have been on the original sheets when he first arrived at Albany, Cleeland says, otherwise how would the names have been known? "Both myself and the PO [prison officer] came to the same conclusion, and that was, my letter and visit sheets had been altered after my arrival at Albany prison".

This too was referred to Mr Boothby. His report was completed three years ago. It went to the Director of Public Prosecutions who concluded that there was insufficient evidence for a prosecution, and to this day the Home Office has refused its publication.

CLEELAND'S VERSION

'The heavy mob began to worry. They felt Clarke had become a danger to them and they saw him off'

Why should the police bother to frame Cleeland for a murder he says he did not commit, if indeed they did so? He maintains they only arrested him to talk and had to charge him to keep him.

Both Cleeland and Clarke, the victim, had criminal records. They had known each other since 1961; stood trial together and served terms of imprisonment. A couple of years before the murder there had been a bad fight between them — the Crown alleged this was the motive for the murder — but according to Cleeland it had long since been patched up.

Cleeland's version of events is this: Clarke once more turned to crime. Seeing him mixing with a gang who were always getting caught, Cleeland, on his own admission, put Clarke in touch with another group with whom the latter carried out some robberies.

Things "started to go wrong" when Clarke got mixed up with another man in a "safe job" at a hotel, Cleeland says. A credit card and cheque book were taken and goods purchased. The police caught them both, and, Cleeland says did a deal involving their pleading guilty to receiving stolen goods at the magistrates' court in order to avoid the safe-breaking charge going to the crown court.

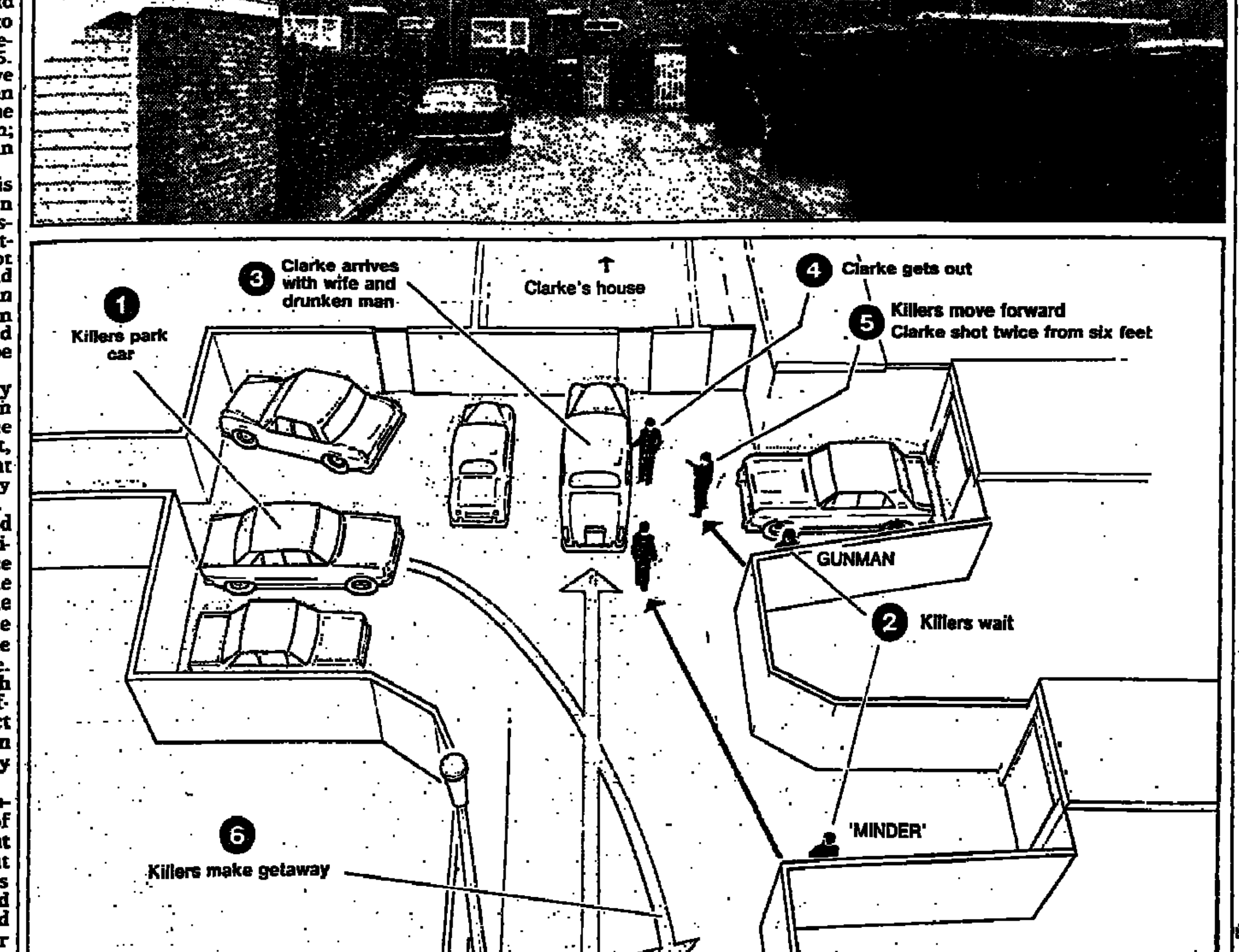
Clarke's associate however would not plead guilty as he was already on parole. Clarke became desperate. He started to negotiate with the police to have the more serious charge dropped, knowing he would face a heavy prison sentence. The "heavy mob", as Cleeland describes those he introduced Clarke to, heard about this and began to worry.

"They felt they could not trust Clarke who had become a danger to them and although I told them he was all right, they saw him off."

This explanation, plus the Rothery ballistic evidence and the sequence of errors in the prison records have never been before a court. The police ploy to discover the murderer, if it existed, may have backfired. Having charged Cleeland, they naturally would have pressed their case against him. But the result is a man serving 20 years on the basis of an unsatisfactory conviction and patent inconsistencies in ballistic and other evidence, which in the interests of justice, at least demand a retrial.

How Clarke was murdered: The villains' version

Cleeland's underworld contacts told him that Clarke had been ambushed by two men, both armed with sawn-off shotguns. The murder was witnessed by Clarke's wife and a neighbour from an upstairs window. The killers arrived and escaped in Clarke's Rover car, which he had reported stolen, and dumped their weapons in a weir at Harlow.



Television

Frame of reference

The only case for Peter Prince's Poor Tomorrow, Bright Eyes (BBC 1), as wretched a piece of television hackwork as I have ever seen, is that it is about what matters to him. He finds the protest generation of the Sixties so fascinating that his picture of Europe in 1999, a totalitarian state committed by its leaders to global warfare, is only conjured up as a wry commentary on the earlier anti-war movement and the relative innocence of the confrontation. But a 55-minute play needs more than asides.

An anxious Robin Ellis sits in the white-tiled foyer of an ominously clinical institution. Is his wife in labour? Has she been certified? Or have they merely redecorated Television Centre? Such was the failure of Mr Prince and his director, Peter Duffell, to create tension that by the time we learnt, several confusing flashbacks later, how his daughter was in custody for her part in the assassination of a pro-war politician many viewers must have switched over to professional snooker.

Sarah Berger, combining feminine delicacy with a martyr's steel, and Mr Ellis seized their belated chance for pathos in an interview where, like Arthur Miller's Proctor and Shaw's St Joan, she was persuaded to sign away her integrity only to find that the state gives nothing in exchange. Too late: desultory reminiscence of Daddy meeting Mummy at an anti-LBJ demo had taken its toll, to say nothing of an interminable party scene showing her fellow-juvees affecting Sixties gear and catchphrases in a highly improbable display of camp.

Throwaway references to habitual street violence, compulsory conscription and dictatorship by Euro-edict larded the script as awkwardly as historical touches in third-rate costume drama. At least the designer, Nigel Curzon, had fun with the frigidly elegant futuristic sets, including an interview room that managed to be terrifying by sheer geometry. But, if this series's view of tomorrow is right, the graffito may well be prophetic that says it has been cancelled for lack of interest.

Anthony Masters

Interview: Philip Prowse

Encouraging directions

"Whether this works or whether it doesn't, I hope I'll have the courage to go back to Glasgow and leave the London theatre to die the death it so richly deserves — a death caused by directors who have not the faintest sense of design, actors who believe that a play can exist on a page instead of a stage, and audiences still willing to pay for provincial, parochial, puritanical rubbish".



. . . Thus Philip Prowse, joint artistic director (with Giles Havergal and Robert David MacDonald) of the Glasgow Citizens' Theatre and now the director of MacDonald's play *Summit Conference*, which opens at the Lyric on April 28 after a week of previews. Originally seen, though with a rather less starry cast, two seasons ago in Glasgow, the play concerns a dramatic, often hilarious yet totally fictitious meeting in Berlin in 1941 between those two celebrated mistresses Eva Braun and Clara Petacci while their menfolk, Hitler and Mussolini, are otherwise engaged. The entire cast now consists of Glenda Jackson, Georgina Hale and (as a young German soldier) Gary Oldman, but even with two stars of that calibre Prowse is unsure whether his first London production has a chance of success:

"It's not your usual West End fare, thank God, and in fact it was never intended to be seen down here: David wrote it for our Glasgow company, and we did it there and I never expected to see it again, until a producer called Colin Brough rang up and told me that Glenda had read it and was keen to do it and would I direct? Actually he didn't have a lot of choice, since there was a clause in David's contract saying that the play couldn't be done without me".

That Glasgow triumvirate tends to stick together. Two of them, Prowse and Havergal, in fact started to work together as designer and director in the late 1960s when Havergal was in charge of a very different local theatre in Watford:

"He asked me to do the sets for some of his productions there and for the first time in my life I found some sort of company spirit, some idea of what a theatre was supposed to be about. But it was a civic theatre and there was a sudden clampdown on funds in the classic Tory tradition of artistic repression. We'd been getting a lot of very good star names in audacious shows — Vivien Merchant came to do *Sweet Bird of Youth* and then Pinter played Lenny for us in a production of his *The Homecoming* — but that all got rather upmarket expensive, so we began discussing a new-play policy with only very young actors which we were just starting to put into action when the money and the local enthusiasm ran out; so we moved north to Glasgow.

"There too we started with a policy of famous old ladies in mink-lined vehicles, but Glasgow rapidly decided that Constance Cummings in Tennessee Williams's *The Milk Train Doesn't Stop Here Any More* was Southern degenerate rubbish, so we moved on in 1970 to the policy we've stuck to ever since of a very young company in a wide range of new and classic work.

"Giles has this extraordinary impresario ability to take a mix of apparently ill-suited people and turn them into a team; he also is one of those very rare directors who relish being a house manager, so that he still stands in that bloody Glasgow foyer every night, all six foot four of him, and age hasn't made his appearance any more conventional, saying 'Good evening' to bewildered Glaswegians.

"Of course there was a certain culture shock in going straight from Watford to Glasgow but it really is the most remarkably cosmopolitan city: no colour problems, no religious bigotry, and they seemed to accept us even sooner than we accepted them. Our only problem was a middle-class supposedly 'cultured' elite who kept making bizarre demands to see 'Scottish classics' on stage, whatever they might be. Luckily there's now Euan Hooper's Scottish Theatre Company to keep them quiet, and we can get on with the plays we believe in. I'd make only two claims for our first ten years at the Citizens': we kept an apparently dying theatre in existence, and we found a way (thanks to an extremely tolerant and enlightened board of management) of giving ourselves total artistic freedom."

Three years into their Glasgow management Havergal and Prowse were joined by the playwright MacDonald, and at around that time Prowse decided that, as he was in a position of some power, he would also encourage himself to direct: "I'd always been a designer, and the other two choked a lot when I told them the news, but they seem to have taken it very well. My problem now is that in order to get taken seriously elsewhere as a director I have to turn down a lot of very lucrative opera and play design jobs. As a designer I stick to ballet, which is where I started."

Born 43 years ago in the Midlands, a sailor's son, Prowse grew up on the huge Littler Christmas pantomime extravaganzas in Birmingham, and by the age of 18 he was studying at the Slade: "They had this appalling concept of 'painters for the theatre' instead of real designers, but it was a good place to have been and I was lucky enough to get to Covent Garden in 1961, so I spent the next few years in reasonably constant work as a freelance ballet designer, working for directors who if they came from Europe did at least have some remote idea of what design was all about. Over here the usual lack of money backstage has been turned into a terrible sort of virtue, so that true design in the European theatre sense is still virtually unknown.

"For a long time after I went to Glasgow I still kept pretending that I really wanted to be a designer first and a director second; actors in rehearsal made me very nervous, because I'd only ever met them in pubs or fitting-rooms and it took me a long time to get my ideas across." When he did, the result was a series of remarkable Glasgow productions including the professional world première of Coward's *Semi-Monde* (a kind of *Grand Hotel* on stage) and a *Duchess of Malfi* which went to the Theatre of Nations festival at a time when its other visiting directors were Barrault and Bergman:

"Around then I began to think that I really could be a full-time director, though until now I've only ever worked with our Glasgow companies and I find in London when you're pushing eminent ladies about the stage you have to mind your manners rather more. Writers seem to have got a lot softer here in London, too, since I went away; we are living on a myth of Great English Theatre. You go to Stratford and sit amid five hundred Japanese tourists watching a totally terrible *Taming of the Shrew* and you suddenly realize that they've no way of telling how terrible it is. It's like us going to Tokyo and gawping at Kabuki. How do we know it's not rubbish too?

"Directing is all about realizing that a script is only the beginning; it's only what the actors actually say to each other while they are on a stage. If a play exists perfectly on the page, then there's no point in doing it on the stage; a good script is only a notation of what people say. What happens then is up to a director; maybe that's why I seem to do so few modern plays. It doesn't help having the author standing around at rehearsal. In ballet the power of the director is total and accepted; in drama he's still supposed to be part of the team, and that's how you get all the rubbish.

"The wonderful thing about Glasgow is that most of our audiences have never been to a theatre before they come to us, so they aren't sitting there complaining that it wasn't done like that at the Vic; and the actors too are new to it, so I listen to their ideas. Sometimes. Otherwise we might just as well save the money and have Gordon Craig's marionettes. But the curious thing about the actors we started at Glasgow over the last decade — Cheryl Campbell, John Duttine, Paola Dionisotti, Rupert Frazer — is that when I see them in London or on television I can hardly recognize them at all. Something seems to happen to people when they leave the Citizens'." Which is, just possibly, why Mr Prowse plans to stay there.

Sheridan Morley

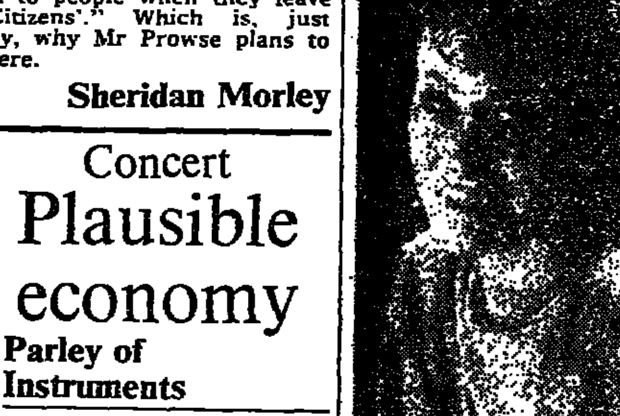
Cinema

African adventures of fear and sympathy

The internationalism of film never ceases to surprise. Tomorrow London sees a production orginating from the Swedish Film Institute, filmed entirely on location in Zambia, with a Swedish crew, with British, American and African actors, written and directed by a Rhodesia-raised Briton from the work of a South African novelist. *The Grass is Singing* was published in 1950, and it gave Doris Lessing her European stature. Michael Raeburn is a documentarist whose interest in Black Africa attracted him to the novel for his first feature. John Thaw shed his television persona to play a failing up-country farmer who marries a town woman frightened by a looming spectacle of old-maidship. Unable to adjust to the flies, heat, tin-roofed homestead and native resentment she goes mad and is savagely murdered.

At the core of the film is a remarkable performance by Karen Black, who offers a brilliantly controlled study of a neurotic woman tripping over the threshold into insanity without forsaking the capacity to evoke sympathy and fear for the eventual tragedy.

The actress has had an interesting career: more than 30 films since her debut in Francis Coppola's *You're a Big Boy Now*, when he, too, was an unknown, and she has worked with many major directors — Hitchcock, Clayton, Schlesinger, Mike Nichols and Altman among them. For the last of these she recently appeared in a Broadway play, *Come Back to the 5 and Dime, Jimmy Dean, Jimmy Dean*. With a title like that it probably deserved its run of a mere six weeks. The critics roasted Altman, although he had invested much original and inventive stagecraft in the production, when the piece itself was so trivial that it scarcely warranted his attention — unless to demonstrate how ineffective it is to use sledgehammers to crack nuts.



Karen Black: study of neurosis

It was a disappointment for Karen Black, who began her career on the stage, and was a hit on Broadway in a thriller, *Playroom*, before going to Hollywood. Like most people who have worked with Altman, she has enormous respect for his skills in handling actors and was easily persuaded into going back on the stage to play a transexual in a silly play.

Not that she has not done even sillier films. One recalls, for example, *Airport 75*, in which she was a stewardess who piloted a stricken 747 to a safe landing, achieving it, as aviation experts noted, without using the rudder. But then she also made *Five Easy Pieces*, with Jack Nicholson.

"*The Grass is Singing* was, I suppose, a strange picture to do. I got a phone call from England one day, when I was still living in the big house with my husband — oh dear, he used to take all my calls — anyway I said send the script. When I got around to reading it, I realized how good it was. Michael Raeburn called and we talked it over and over. He sent me tapes of the South African accent that I would have to do. It's the most difficult on the face of the planet. I spent two hours every day for months. It's English with a touch of American in it, but there's Dutch, and Afrikaans. The English underlay was the most difficult, with those odd vowels. I still have them in everyday speech now. It's so hard to get rid of it.

"I was in Africa for two months working on the film, and very happy. I was in love with the director — we were about to be married. But it was a difficult film. He really wasn't treated very well. There was no first assistant director, for instance. There's a key scene where a maize field burns. A thing like that can easily get out of control, and there we were, the actors, in a burning field with no A.D. to tell us what to do.

"They'd change the schedule, telling Michael at the last moment. He was wonderful with the African actors, in fact he could make an actor of any of them. But he'd send someone out into the bush for the next day's shooting and then they'd tell him the schedule had changed, and they couldn't telephone the man waiting out there because there was no phone.

"The Swedes found the conditions strange. They'd be sent to a hotel and then find that they couldn't take a shower, only a bath. So they would complain, and as for what they said about the lizards and the flies, and the heat and the distances! John Thaw was very funny — he's one of those people who can tell the same joke over and over again and still make it sound funny. He was worried about being typecast by *The Sweeney*. I think he worries too much about it. You just have to play the part and find the truth in it."

This year she reaches her thirty-ninth birthday. She lives in Greenwich Village with her six-year-old son Hunter. "It took months to find that name — his father wanted to call him Liberty, and other names of that sort." She was raised in Illinois, in a suburb of Chicago. "I came to New York when I was 18 just like a nitwit, but I was too much of a nitwit to know I was one. I never thought of being in movies. I did all the rounds, and I worked at switchboards, waitressing, all that stuff. During my first trip to Los Angeles to do the Coppola movie I became ill on the plane, and I thought my ears were going to burst. And then I was put in a car and driven out into the bright light. When I first saw the Sunset Strip I wanted to vomit.

"The next thing I shall do is a film called *Deep Purple*. It's set in 1939, in a sort of Walker Evans America of empty spaces punctuated by farms and glistening mud and truck tyres and Pepsi signs corroded by the weather. It will be directed by Paul Williams who made *The Revolutionary* with Jon Voight. It's about a woman who is looking for and thinks she has found the child she has given up for adoption, but it's not really her daughter. Anyhow, I like it."

George Perry

Theatre

Dramatic overkill

Not Quite Jerusalem

Royal Court

As Paul Kember's play vanished from the Royal Court stage before the production could reap the benefits of its *Evening Standard* award, here is another chance to catch up with the work of "the most promising playwright of 1980".

As labels go, that seems pretty fair. *Not Quite Jerusalem* records the experiences of a miscellaneous group of young English volunteers on a kibbutz, all wet behind the ears on arrival and variously sadder and wiser at the end. Mr Kember writes as if he knows his subject at first hand and has the resolution to build his plot out of everyday incidents; and selects his material so as to present a controlled experiment in living together for a national team who are famously not very good at it.

On the negative side, the everyday-life approach denies the piece any strong forward drive, and the metaphorical element is delivered in a solemn, didactic finale instead of arising from the story itself.

The two acts might be subtitled "work" and "play"; and the first is much the better of the two. In it we see the unhappy volunteers arriving in the midst of a desert rainstorm and miserably getting acquainted under the unsympathetic gaze of an Israeli liaison officer and a strapping kibbutz girl, Gila, with a strong (and, as it proves, well founded) prejudice against the English.

There are a couple of working-class boys, one fresh from sight-seeing in Tel Aviv ("that took a good half-hour"), a self-styled Birmingham nurse with cultural pretensions, and Mike, a Cambridge drop-out — the obvious group-leader who characteristically turns the job down.

With introductions out of the way, the action moves on to the cowshed, where Mr Kember keeps up an ingenious flow of comic traffic, showing Mike breaking through Gila's belligerent defences with a well-placed gag, and the nurse fainting dead away at the sight of blood. Meanwhile, the kibbutz ethic is gradually unfolding, and sharpening up the contrast between Israeli direct enthusiasm and British evasive apathy.

That comes to a head in the second act, where the chore of appearing in the camp show stirs the working-class boys into a Crazy Gang medley ending with dropped trousers at which the Israelis decide to throw them out.

It is quite logical, but Mr Kember's invention flags as his message begins to loom. Perhaps the boys were saying something about the democratic farce of England. But the action sits down when it no longer has work routines to hang on to. Mick, as soon as he gets the girl, turns from an amusing ironist into an indecisive weed beyond even David Threlfall's sympathetic powers. And such dramatic overkill is practised on the other Brits that you are much more aware of them as two yobs and a spinster hysteric than as victims of impoverishing backgrounds.

There remains some excellent comic acting in Les Waters's production, particularly from Kevin McNally as Harlow's own laughing boy and Leslee Udwin as the seductively pugnacious tractor girl.

Irving Wardle

Donald Cooper

"Not Quite Jerusalem": David Threlfall, Leslee Udwin

Love in Vain

Tricycle

Bob Mason may be too new to playwriting to recognize the chances he missed. In retelling the story of Robert Johnson he pushes straight through the chronology from the time the boy ran away from a Mississippi plantation at the age of 16 to the moment of his death by poison a decade later in 1938. He invents the life from Johnson's blues songs; supposing that Betty Mae was the childhood sweetheart whom he left behind to a savage husband and casual whoring, and that she kills him in a recording session at the urging of his entire home town.

Though the death is the inevitable end, and will be known to admirers of Johnson's music and anyone who bothers to read the programme notes, it is not actually a climactic event. There is one fine gimmick in the ending, which inaccurately has Johnson recording his last songs after being told by Betty Mae that she has poisoned him. Julian Littman, who is a physically pale but musically strong copy of Johnson, is at his best in that last scene, refusing to die, or do anything about the poison, until he has made sure of immortality. If the entire story were told in that hotel room turned into a recording studio, in the space between one song and the last, it might concentrate Mr Mason's drama.

When no songs are being sung, the play is diffuse. The comedy is usually made through negro dialect rather than character, creating the certainly unintentional effect of a minstrel show, made up for by routine defiance of racism. But every once in a while scenes spring to life, as when Paul Barber claims Betty Mae (the splendid Pauline Black) by putting a knife to her throat, or when Mr Littman and Mel Taylor join together in a song through sheer joy. The actors in Ken Chubb's production and the songs of Robert Johnson are the real life blood, and Johnson's spirit only stirs in the music.

Ned Chaillet

Concert

Plausible economy

Parley of Instruments

St George's, Hanover Square

Instead of a choir, the Parley of Instruments used the voices of Elizabeth Lane (deputizing for the sick Emma Kirkby), Ian Partridge and Stephen Roberts for three of Handel's Chandos Anthems which they performed at their London Handel Festival concert on Monday. The excuse for such economy was plausible enough. That was how the Duke of Chandos would probably have heard them in the second decade of the 1700s.

By then Handel's Italian flame had been half quenched by his deference to English refinement. And once we had accepted the usual vagaries of baroque oboe playing, the musicians on Monday responded stylishly to Handel's subtle invention.

Perhaps in *O Sing unto the Lord* Miss Lane and Mr Partridge could have added weight to their suspensions in the duet "O worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness", and the fury of "The waves of the sea rage horribly" was tempered by poor instrumental coordination. But *As Pants the Heart* was performed with lavish yearning, evoking appositely the dryness of a still, sun-baked Mediterranean afternoon. *I Will Magnify Thee* elicited some of the best violin playing of the evening, complementing rapturously Miss Lane's spontaneous expressiveness in the aria "The Lord is righteous".

As if to hint at the distant sources of this music, the Parley included three sacred pieces by Monteverdi. Two simple hymn settings were counterbalanced by the more daring, two-voice version of *Confitebor tibi, Domine*. Here Miss Lane and Mr Partridge engaged in colourful, erotic dialogue, crowned by the two violins ushering them out gently with the dying echoes of the final, spare "Amen".

Stephen Pettitt

● Second Stride, a contemporary dance company presenting works by Siobhan Davies, Ian Spink and Richard Alston, makes its debut at the Oxford Playhouse on May 5. After a British tour, which will include a London season at Riverside Studios from June 8 to 13, the company leaves for a four-week visit to the United States.

Opera

A nasty lot, nicely portrayed

Agrippina

Sadler's Wells

Winton Dean has categorized *Agrippina* as one of Handel's "antiheroic operas". Of the eight characters only one, Otho, is at all admirable: of the others, Grimani's text and Handel's music either make mockery or paint in unflattering colours—reasonably, since they include the Roman emperor Claudius, his wife Agrippina, her son Nero and his subsequent wife Poppaea.

Kent Opera's production, to be seen in London this week (the remaining performance is tomorrow), is a joint effort by Christopher Bruce and Norman Platt, who do not scruple to expose the absurdity of Claudius's posturing self-glorification and the simpering, sulky malignity and sexual thirst of Nero—and indeed to mock the nature of *da capo* aria form itself, which Handel in his Italian apprentice years was not yet ready to shorten and vary, as he did for London taste.

Stanley Sadie reviewed the production when it was first shown. It only remains for me to praise again the lovely, stylish settings by Roger Butlin, to connive at David Thomas's clownish caricature of Claudius—if chiefly because he clowns as expertly as he sings the part—and to express admiration for Felicity Palmer's powerful, eloquent portrayal of the title role, a horrible creature, absolutely serious and marvellous to listen to.

Cynthia Buchan's nasty stripling Nero is almost a collector's piece. She had trouble on Monday with her first quick aria in the last act, "Coll' ardor del tuo bel core", chiefly because she was set so precipitous a pace by the young conductor Ivan Fischer, who raises eyebrows with his special orchestral effects, but certainly knows how to make a "baroque" orchestra sound well.

Paul Esswood has the ungrateful task of playing the only good guy in a wicked world, as boring as Sir Galahad in Arthurian legend: Esswood looks suitably robust, and sings his music with real nobility. Otho is the lucky man who finally gets Meryl Drower's luscious sweetmeat Poppaea. She is another good reason for seeing and hearing Handel's *Agrippina*.

William Mann

Jazz

Mose Allison

The Canteen

Mose Allison's rueful, laconic singing was much in vogue among hipsters 20 years ago; it seems appropriate that a new generation, or at least that part of it whose heroes include neo-bohemians like Tom Waits and Rickie Lee Jones, should now be awakened to the enduring charm of this minor original.

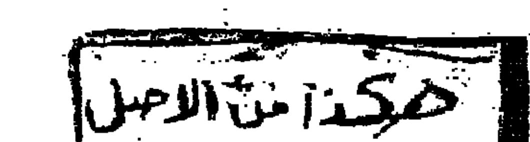
Allison's vocal delivery has hardly changed over the years: his slack-jawed, unmistakably rural diction still makes him sound like a boy from Mississippi dispensing handed-down wisdom over a jug of moonshine on a balmy front-porch evening.

Drawn from some surprising sources, but still containing a large proportion of the songs with which he became identified in the early years, the repertoire seems all of a piece, which is a certain mark of character in this field. Songs from the canons of Nat Cole, Charles Brown, Hank Williams and Percy Mayfield are focused through a common fatalism.

The piano-playing, though, has changed a lot. Some of the sparkle has gone, and is replaced by a darker resonance: he makes pronounced use of the loud pedal, intentionally blurring some of his bustling parallel lines and sometimes sounding weirdly disorientated. By contrast, the verses of "How Much Truth" were separated by striking passages of glowing filigree.

The bassist Len Skeat and the drummer Art Morgan, still familiarizing themselves, had difficulty keeping up with him in the faster tunes on Monday; they seemed unsure whether he required straight 4/4 or a Latin 8/8, and tried to cover the uncertainty with busy infill. A strange, off-centre version of "You Are My Sunshine", however, barely touching the tune as written, was the very essence of an artist whose ability to retain his freshness will enliven Covent Garden's latest jazz bar for the next 10 days.

Richard Williams



inema

dventures of sympathy

P[...]'s paradox: the reformers [...]o want martial law to stay

by Roger Boyes

[...] winter, the [...]way from the [...] The military [...]velled to token [...]rs can go to [...] and bemedalled [...] the opera without [...]ment. If the official [...] be believed, martial [...]d its first main goal: [...]rder", crush Solidari[...]ts, and create the calm [...] dialogue, and still the [...] of the military, though [...] stainless, is intact.

[...] the winter has been the [...] the spring (for that is [...]terplan) must belong to the [...]unist Party. The party, how[...] is nowhere to be seen: it is a [...] dissonant and shrill, calling [...] offstage.

Tomorrow the Communist Party, [...]lias the Polish United Workers Party, tries to establish that it is business as usual in Poland and that it is back in centre stage. The second plenary meeting of the party's central committee has banished controversial subjects from the agenda and will focus on the economy. All wings of the party are agreed that the economy is in a mess; most of the party agrees there should be some form of limited decentralization; many feel that the hardships inflicted on ordinary Poles by the latest food price rises should be tempered slightly (though with much fanfare).

Four months ago, after the declaration of martial law, it was possible for Poland to go one of two routes: that of Mr Janos Kadar, the Hungarian leader, whose economic reforms have bought a degree of consumer satisfaction, or the way of Mr Gustav Husak, the Czechoslovak leader, who has concentrated on "normalization", weeding out those dissatisfied with the system.

But the fighting in the party has led to a blurring of the two options and, more by default than anything else, a patchwork compromise is emerging that has left the party rank and file utterly bewildered. This is known as the Polish solution.

"All politics is carrot and stick," says a reformist member of the party's ideological commission. "We believe in a regular diet of carrots and occasionally some application of the stick. They (the hardliners) believe in stick, stick and giving out the occasional carrot when they're short of breath."

In fact, nobody in Poland much believes in carrots any more, ensuring that a Kadarist solution — encouraging people to work and produce more because there are desirable things to buy — cannot work.

May Day slogans, to be drawn up at the plenum, will urge Poles to work more for Poland. Most factories, however, are at a standstill not because of go-slows but because of the chronic shortage of raw materials, itself a result of mismanagement.

The price increases mean that goods are inaccessible and that there is no link between producing more and being better off. The result is a type of industrial agnosticism that will be cured only when people start believing in the competence of government to solve problems. That, in turn, can be achieved only through dialogue between leaders and led, a restoration of trust in the party.

That, at any rate, is the view of the reformists in the Communist Party, supported in stronger language by the Catholic Church and even by moderate elements in the underground. The hardliners, the dogmatic ideologists, believe by contrast that motivation is a matter of discipline. Dialogue with anti-socialist forces — Solidarity, say — leads only to concessions and slippery paths.

This then is the Polish paradox: it is the reformists, those who want to see a new, improved Communist Party responsive to the people and the Church, who want martial law to stay in place. Those who privately deplore the internment of thousands of dissidents are actually the most zealous supporters of military control.

There are two reasons for this. In the first place, dialogue needs time for results to show, it needs a basic minimum of social order. The reformists argue for a two-tier front of national understanding that would group the PUWP with its two more or less loyal satellite parties, the Peasants Party and the Democratic Party, and even the lay Catholic Pax party.

This would create the impression that communist rule is not being imposed on Poland but rather emerges out of a consensus. Feeding into the upper tier would be the "social forces" — trade unions, the youth movement and so on. They would not have, as Solidarity once laid claim to, equal say in running the economy but would be consulted. To buy negotiating time to achieve this "power-sharing" arrangement, argue the reformists, the Solidarity leadership has to be kept under lock and key for a while longer.

The second reason for continuing martial law is the uncertainty surrounding Soviet policy. "Brezhnev could die in two months, two days, two years," says a leading party journalist. "We would be fools to lift martial law before the leadership question is resolved."

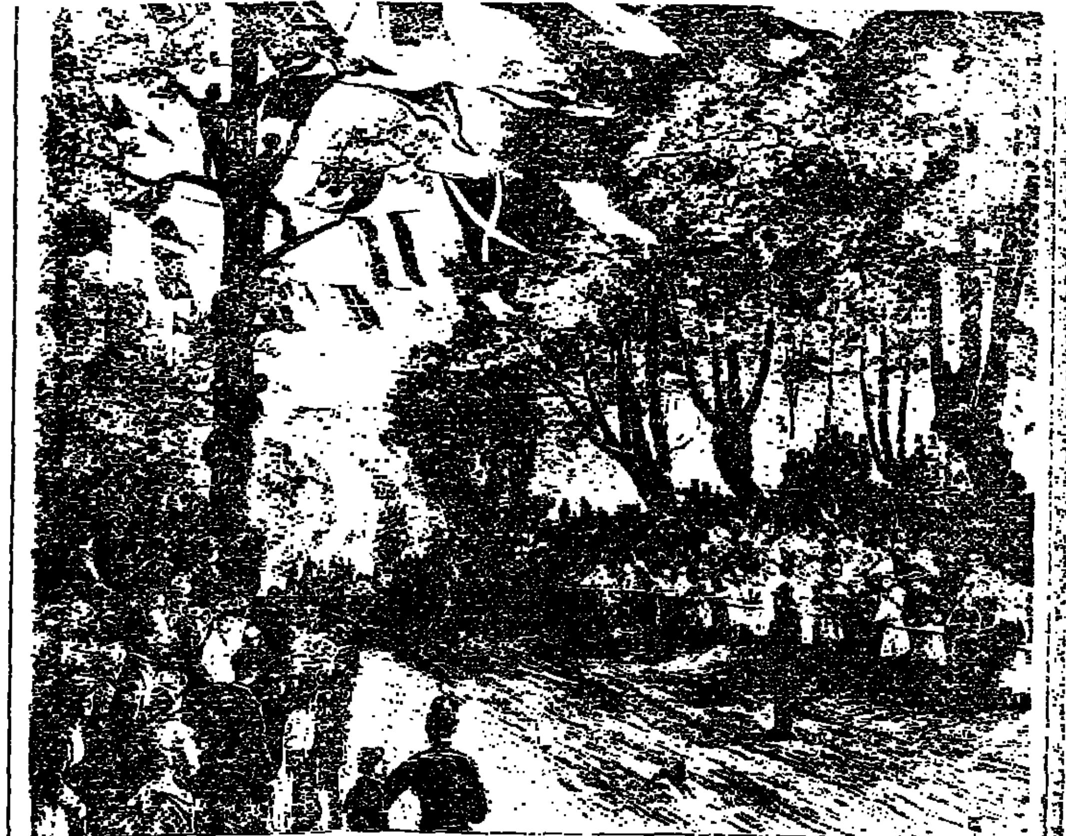
There is a certain logic to this line of thought. If martial law is lifted now and open fighting breaks out, the Soviet Union will obviously be worried. If, in addition, Mr Brezhnev dies and a hardline leadership slips into place even for an interregnum, the whole point of martial law — to put the Polish house in order before Soviet troops did so — would have been negated.

The Polish hard line Marxists give this line of thought little time. With firm party control, they say, the Soviet Union will allow Poland to seek its own destiny. The solution then is to base the party on a firmer ideological basis, strengthen links with the Soviet Union and phase out martial law. Thus the army, far from being the dominant force in Polish politics, has become something of a political football, dribbled rather than kicked between the party factions.

General Jaruzelski's real power rests with his control of the economy — through his office as Prime Minister — rather than his control of the army (as Defence Minister and head of the Military Council). But he can and does effectively use his multiplicity of functions to bolster the case of the reform-minded in the Communist Party at a time when the hardliners seem to be scoring points.

The recent banning of the journalists'old union, the sacking of a liberal reformer as Rector of Warsaw University — these seem on the face of it to show that the hardened core of dogmatists in the party are gathering strength. But this may be viewing the situation from the wrong end of the telescope: had it not been for the party reformers and in at least one instance the personal intervention of General Jaruzelski, the hardliners would have got away with much more. Some had called for the sacking of 40 per cent of the nation's journalists. These demands have been watered down after skirmishes with the reformists.

But during all this infighting, the essential issue — Poland's destiny — is at best neglected, at worst exploited for personal advantage. General Jaruzelski is manifestly a patriot who employed the military for patriotic purposes: that much he must be credited for. But over the last four months, the source of his power — military support for the rebuilding of trust in Communist Party government — has become a source of paralysis.



Crowds line the way for Queen Victoria's visit to Epping Forest in 1882. Reproduced from *The Graphic* of that year.

The long march of the footpath revolutionaries

Today, Andrew Bennett will introduce a Bill dubbed the Walkers' Charter into the House of Commons. It is the first shot in what will have to be a long campaign to improve the rights of those who want to walk in the country. There have been many radical access Bills in the past — and all have failed. But *this is an extraordinarily apt year* to see another attempt.

One hundred years ago, on May 6, 1882, Queen Victoria declared Epping Forest open for "the use and enjoyment of my people for all time". This reassertion of a right long eroded by landowners was made only after a long and occasionally deliberately illegal struggle by locals, backed by the wealthy campaigners of what was soon to become The Commons, Open Spaces and Footpaths Preservation Society (COSFPS).

Fifty years ago this Saturday, April 24, 1932, several hundred ramblers, inspired and led by young socialists, organized a mass trespass on Kinder Scout, in the Peak District. Until 1836 Kinder had been "King's Land", and was prized and unchallenged walking country until it fell to private ownership and grouse.

This Saturday will see Bernard Rothman, a leader of the trespass, at the head of a celebratory re-enactment. Not all those Sheffield and Manchester walkers became members of the formal movement for access, but the late and lamented Howard Hill did, and his *Freedom to Roam* remains a touching account of the aspirations which led the Ramblers' Association and others to fight for legislation for walkers' rights.

It came in the form of the National Parks and Access to Countryside Act 1949, which has proved finer in rhetoric than action. The National Parks have been constantly eroded and access to the countryside is very patchy, even to wilderness areas where only sheep graze and grouse lurk.

The proposals by Andrew Bennett — he is Labour MP for Stockport North — are modest enough: among them that local authorities should be under more urgent requirement to keep open what paths there are, and be more vigorous in invoking the powers that already exist to create new ones; and that wilderness land should be open to walkers. The Charter notes the two quite separate needs of walkers: for rights of way on land where it would be impractical for them to roam freely, and for the right to roam on land where it is manifest they will do no harm.

To grant such rights, Parliament will have to show more firmness on the countryside, and it will not be able to rely on old legal traditions (hence the need for fresh legislation). The ancient rights of commons very seldom granted free right of access to everyone who wanted it: there were no *ramblers' clubs in medieval* Britain. Woods and wildernesses were places of fear, not recreation.

The industrial revolution changed all that, and it radically altered the politics of the countryside. Wordsworth, an occasional trespasser, told an irate landowner who remonstrated with him: "I broke your wall down, Sir John. It was obstructing an ancient right of way, and I will do it again: I am a Tory, but scratch me on the back deep enough and you will find the Whig in me yet."

And it was Canon Hardwicke Rawnsley, doughty fighter against bad white bread and slate quarry railways in the Lakes — and a Ruskinite who became chaplain to King Edward VII — who led the Keswick and District Footpaths Association in several barrier-bashing forays on footpaths which had been blocked by farmers. Two thousand people walked a disputed road on Latrigg in 1886, under Canon Rawnsley's banner. They won access eventually (as did the mass trespassers in the case of Kinder), and a movement was born which became the National Trust.

Our own age adds to some of the old problems and adds several of its own. Andrew Bennett says that worst, perhaps, is the virtual banishment of walkers from the roads and lanes by their worst enemy, the car. And farmers turn thousands of acres of meadowland (on which one can walk) into barley prairie (on which one cannot). Survey after survey show that footpaths are seldom way marked, which local authorities are statutorily obliged to ensure, and that farmers routinely plough or obstruct footpaths, which they have a statutory obligation not to do.

Legal moves are now afoot by Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and others to undo some of the protection recently accorded the commons, and some landowners are said to be exploring a loophole in footpath protection opened up by the notorious Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

There remain scores of square miles even in the Peak District National Park where people can be, and often are, challenged by keepers, as they quite harmlessly seek the freedom to roam places that are the straightforward norm in countries such as Norway and Switzerland. There is formal access to only around 400,000 of the *1.5 million acres* of common land. And, to list a final *example in which injury may be added to insult*, farmers have won the extraordinary freedom to turn potentially *dangerous bulls* out into fields with public rights of way across them.

Against all this, 20 per cent of the population take what could be called serious walks in the country. "This is the make or break decade", says *David Clark*, chairman of COSFPS, who introduced his own unsuccessful access Bill in February. There is all the evidence in the world of people's desire to walk for recreation, and plenty of high-level Civil Service and Royal Commission evidence that walkers do precious little damage.

But the opposition is *hugely powerful*: the farming and landowning lobby will at the very least claim expensive compensation in exchange for access, in spite of the ethical dubiousness of the private Bills by which their forefathers first got rid of it.

The Commons, Open Spaces and Footpaths Preservation Society is relaunching itself next month. The loss of its quaint name will be a pity (its new one is as yet unknown), but will perhaps betoken the growing realization that it is the very quaintness and inappropriateness of the laws and myths surrounding public rights in the country which most bedevil them. The amenity groups are looking for a new law, and for proper political awareness of the issues.

Towards this end, the Council for the Protection of Rural England is testing the candidates in the forthcoming Oxfordshire district council elections (polling day, May 6) on their attitudes to the proposal that there should be renewed access into the 2,000 acres of Wychwood Forest, which has been effectively closed over recent years in spite of a long tradition of footpath usage there.

The election day marks the exact centenary of Queen Victoria's declaration of people's freedom to use Epping Forest. It might yet make a marvellous celebration by notching up some *commitment to improve* the access arrangements for Oxfordshire's walkers by which only 111 of the country's 27,000 acres of woodland are currently accessible.

Richard North

Can BR get the union elephant off the line?



Lord McCarthy: any advance on January?

'British Rail has a vision . . . in which tasks will be done by computers and associated techniques'

As Lord McCarthy finalizes his report on flexible rostering, to be presented later this month, there is weary resignation at British Rail that he will again "fudge the issue". He is, in their view, a compulsive fudger of any issue put before him. They believe he will show this by commending more flexible working for drivers without requiring it of them. That will leave the dispute exactly where it was before the damaging January strikes; and the Board with an even more difficult and painful choice.

Should it swallow hard and go along with a McCarthy policy of gradualism, accepting that, after years of sweet conciliation, Sir Peter Parker *inadvertently* picked the wrong ground when he finally decided on confrontation.

Or should it, as the hard men of the board believe, put the boot in, by imposing on drivers a change they have failed to negotiate? That would almost certainly precipitate further industrial action, condemning the country to more disruption and inconvenience, and British Rail to more damage it can ill afford. And for what, it may be asked? An immediate saving of perhaps £15m a year, or 1 per cent of BR's annual staff costs. Peanuts!

To take that road, it is argued, is to play into the hands of a government hostile to rail which, while unhappy about public disruption, is entirely happy with a public demonstration of the incompetence of a public sector industry and the selfish bigotry of a trade union.

But a tough line has strong attraction to the Board, starting perhaps with the virility factor. No one watching the adversaries on television can fail to spot the high emotional charge that now runs through this dispute. Fear of losing face by giving in has become a major factor. If the Board caves in now, it is said that management morale which Sir Peter has so zealously nurtured, will collapse entirely, and future executives the industry needs will start to look elsewhere.

There is also the hardly less potent light-at-end-of-the-tunnel factor. British Rail has a vision of the future which must be largely realized if it believes there is to be a future. It is of the cybernetic railway of the 1990s in which tasks now performed laboriously and inefficiently by people will be done by computers and associated techniques.

The market for travel is expected to expand by up to 50 per cent because of lower retirement age, more students and more leisure generally. But rail's share will fall, and with it the case for continuing to support BR, unless the cost and price of rail travel is brought sharply down. It can be done, the visionaries say, and the service improved immeasurably in the process.

For example, it should be possible by 1995 to look up a train by pressing a button on a cable television set.

A further flick of the switch will book a seat on the chosen train, arrange for the ticket to be collected or delivered, and charge the cost to the traveller's credit-card account.

While serving the customer, the computer will simultaneously plan train movements, and actually control them on the track.

A computer can in theory make a better job of optimizing the three-fold resources of rolling stock, train crews and track capacity than can an army of clerks.

The railway, with its guided track and telecontrols, has long been seen as a prime area for the substitution of man by machine, a process on which human resistance to change is the main brake. To BR's hawks, the Aslef drivers' dispute is seen in that light. Flexible rostering is important not so much in itself but as one of a succession of steps to a more automated railway. The light will be reached only by going through the tunnel.

To take one example, train drivers work from depots, each of which has a defined territory, based on prewar distance factors or even the old private railway companies, beyond which a train cannot proceed without a change of crew.

Birmingham has two mainline drivers' depots: one at Saltley serving the Bristol-Sheffield line; and one at New Street for the Euston-Preston line. They are not interchangeable, and even on their own line there are limits: a Bristol man will not go north of Derby, for example. Such practices are not compatible with a computerized railway.

It would be wrong to suggest that Aslef members are the sole culprits. Many freight trains that really need a crew of only one — the driver — have a superfluous second person, (Aslef) as well as a superfluous third (NUR) in the rear-facing cab of the same locomotive. The NUR has so far refused to sacrifice these erstwhile guards on the altar of change.

The automated railway of the 1990s could have a labour force half or less that of today's 170,000; and were it not for union resistance, BR believes it could manage the change to a new system quite well. More than half the train drivers are over 50, and many have over 30 years' service. Attractive retirement terms are available to such men as they approach the age of 60, and many, it is thought, would willingly take them if the choice were theirs alone. But as indicated earlier, individual welfare is not the only factor: group virility and survival are much to the fore.

Meanwhile, those favouring a soft line argue that though the strategy of change is right, the tactics on this occasion have been wrong. Many have been shaken by the apparent determination of middle-aged moderates in Aslef, not young hotheads or dedicated lefties, to win this fight, thus revealing an unsuspected swamp in the battlefield that looked good to the Board generals when they scanned it with their binoculars and chose it.

The argument that "we have to win this or we might as well throw in the towel" is rejected on the ground that there is no domino effect: Aslef and the others have a defence in depth of serried ranks of restrictive practices beyond inflexible rostering, and between BR and the end of the tunnel. They will have to be dealt with patiently, step by step, as McCarthy is likely to suggest.

Readers of the Rev Wilbert Awdry's children's books on trains will recall the tale of the tunnel blocked by an elephant. Can an elephant like Aslef be shunted out, or does it have to be coaxed?

That is a question that is likely to face not only the BR Board but the country very soon.

Michael Baily
Transport Correspondent

Why there is so little action at Acton

The London evening paper, *The Standard*, scored a coup last year when a reporter and photographer paid a nocturnal visit to London Transport's Acton workshops and found them full of sleepers — employees who were supposed to be working the night shift. It now appears that the revelation might more properly have been a cause for LTE pride than scandal.

In a paper delivered at the Institution of Mechanical Engineers' headquarters on Monday night, Gordon Hafter of London Transport revealed that there is precious little work for Acton to do. Barring accidents, London's tube trains return there only three times in their lifespan, at nine-year intervals.

The minimal work is all that is needed because the carriages now have their entire structure, other than interior trim, made of aluminium alloy. No noticeable corrosion has taken place, even in London's atmosphere, on any stock built since 1949, except some built between 1959 and 1962 whose floor plates were made of mild steel. Those had to be replaced at the half-life overhaul.

Now a team of advisers from London Transport have won a contract worth almost £1½m to help modernize the New York City Transit System, its overhaul shops and depots. Within a few years, I expect, the American workers will be able to take it easy too.

THE TIMES DIARY



I am glad to report that Kenneth Colley will complete his television role as our national sea hero in Central Television's I Remember Nelson *without suffering anything so unsightly as the loss of an eye. The series of plays (the second is shown tonight) are all set in the last few years of Nelson's life, but there is no glimpse of his eye patch, or visible suggestion of his blindness.*

Hugh Whitemore, who wrote the plays, claims historical accuracy is on his side. Nelson lost the sight of his right eye, but not the eye itself, in Corsica in 1794. He did not usually wear a patch indoors, and though he did wear it on deck during battles, it is assumed it was taken off when he was injured at Trafalgar and carried below decks to die.

Baker's roll call

Even now they have not taken all the poetry out of politics. Tonight there will be a gathering of ministers at Victoria station. No, not an evacuation, but a book launch for *London Lines*, an anthology of poetry about the capital edited by Kenneth Baker, our very cultivated Minister of Industry and Information Technology.

Several of the poets Baker has chosen for inclusion have agreed to attend, and the affair will cross party lines since they included Lady Wilson and Roger Woddis, the satirical versifier of the *New Statesman*.

Double decker

An arctophile, a lover of bears, triumphed in the finals of the sandwich of the year competition yesterday. Elizabeth Walker, a restaurant manageress at ICL's Wilton plant on Merseyside, carried off both first prizes against stiff (though fortunately not literally so) competition at the Flour Advisory Bureau.

Elizabeth, who owns six teddy bears, one of which she was clutching for luck, won £1,600.

Her Cleveland Smokey, a heady mixture of smoked ham, red and green apples and mango chutney butter on wheatmeal bread, swept the board in the hand-held sandwich class; her Chicken Merlin, crumbled bacon, diced chicken and avocado pear bound in natural yoghurt and fresh cream flavoured with coriander and tabasco on brown bread, took the honours in the knife and fork section.

What she could do with some sliced grizzly I hesitate to imagine, but bear's paw is a well-established oriental delicacy.

One swallow

Dolamore, the independent wine merchants by appointment to the Queen, are to be distributors for the world's smallest hot water bottles — which is how the digestive nips called Underberg are often described.



Underberg's two centilitre bottles are supposed to be drained at a gulp for best restorative effect after a good meal. Some rate them as a hangover cure too, and Germans, who are renowned for gross appetites, swallow a million a day.

The red-stoppered bottles, wrapped in brown paper, bear the legend *Semper idem*, but legend I fear it is. Since Hubet Underberg founded the firm with a secret family recipe in 1846 it has been found that some of the herbs from 43 countries included in the original brew were actually poisonous, and they are now omitted. Moreover, the proof — hitherto a high 84 degrees — is about to be reduced in an effort to keep down the price, as well as the meal.

. . . not a sip

They said anything could happen. Michael McNair-Wilson, Conservative MP for Newbury, thought he was being very diplomatic when he laid in a bottle of Smirnoff vodka to entertain Nicolai Ouspensky, First Secretary at the Soviet Embassy, who had agreed to address a meeting on disarmament in his constituency.

Alas, the Russian refused point blank to drink it. "That is not vodka", he said. "It does not taste of anything. That is a drink for Americans".

Bank after bank in the United States is urging its customers to "put your money in the IRA". The initials, I am relieved to say, stand for Individual Retirement Account.

Opium's slave

Colin Davison, of Bransholme, near Hull, has discovered letters written by William Wilberforce, the anti-slavery campaigner, which are said to reveal that he enjoyed opium. A Sotheby's expert says: "They could be extremely valuable."

Yet as Alethea Hayter, the author of *Opium and the Romantic Imagination*, confirms, the fact that Wilberforce was an opium addict most of his life is well known. He first took the drug while suffering an internal disorder. It became a habit which lasted 45 years.

Wilberforce was in good company. Apart from Thomas de Quincey, other nineteenth century figures who used the drug, which Baudelaire called his *vieille et terrible amie*, included Coleridge, Wilkie Collins, Edgar Allan Poe and possibly Keats.

Holy Muppet

That the Queen's press secretary, Michael Shea, really referred to Her Majesty as "Miss Piggyface" I cannot imagine, but I venture to suggest it would not be too terrible if he had. My illustration suggests the world's most beautiful Muppet may have been a Hindu goddess in a previous incarnation. It comes from the catalogue of the Hayward Gallery exhibition *In the Image of Man*, which identi- fies the Miss Piggy look-alike as Varahi, the female escort of Varaha, boar incarnation of Vishnu.

Basil's forte

Basil Fawlty has won the Queen's award for export achievement. John Cleese, *his creator*, is naturally delighted. Video Arts, the company which makes training films and which distributes two episodes of *Fawlty Towers* as such, subsidized Cleese's income while he was preparing the television series.

There are now almost 50 films, used by 18,000 companies in Britain, including 90 of the top 100, and in 24 countries around the world. Cleese says that at last he feels he has done something useful, but Fawlty says that training is a serious matter, and he is not surprised that Video Arts' frivolous attitude appeals to foreigners.

The Birmingham Chamber of Industry and Commerce has cancelled a trade visit to Argentina this October because of the Falklands invasion. They will go instead to Chile.

Hamlet's ghost?

Anthony Andrews, lately of *Brideshead Revisited*, tells me the Algonquin Hotel in New York has found a successor to Hamlet, its white and marmalade cat who died of kidney failure after 12 years' service and sociability.

The hotel, much favoured by literary and theatrical men, has recruited a cat of uncannily similar appearance who has duly been christened Hamlet II.

PHS



TIMES PAST THE TIMES

P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

FIRST PRINCIPLES FIRST

"Men begin with blows, but when reverses come upon them they have recourse to words", said the Athenians long before such a device occurred to Argentina. The crisis of the Falkland Islands has been provoked by their decision to invade, not by the 150-year-old history of disputed claims between Britain and Argentina over the sovereignty of those islands. There may have been occasions during that time — though certainly not recently — when Britain has refused to discuss the dispute or negotiate aspects of it. However, there have also been occasions, notably in 1948, when Britain offered to join with Argentina in a referral to the International Court at the Hague. Argentine refused; an act which was hardly consistent with its oft-proclaimed view of the soundness of its claim to sovereignty.

Inevitably, in negotiations, the desire to reach agreement threatens both sides' desire to secure objectives. When we have a period of negotiations interrupted by an aggression, the only sound principle to apply is to restore the situation to that which obtained before the aggression. Failure to do so would only encourage every negotiator to seek to advance his cause by recourse to aggressive tactics whenever the pace of negotiations frustrated him. Yet the peaceful resolution of all disputes lies at the very heart of contemporary international law.

The British Government is wise therefore to avoid being hustled into accepting any formula offered by Argentina through Mr Haig simply because the world community would prefer the disputants to reach any 'udged agreement sooner rather than a clearer one later. The world community is only a community because it has come to respect certain laws and conventions — certain modes of behaviour between states — which it has as much interest in respecting and preserving as Britain has. Those laws, that convention, have been flouted by Argentina; if the world community, in the interests of a quiet life, or under the particular influence of regional or post-colonial prejudices which have no relevance to this general principle, nevertheless wants to forget the principle, Britain must not forget it herself; and Argentina must come, perforce, to remember it.

Mr Haig's return to Washington indicated that he felt he had extracted all possible concessions from President Galtieri's Junta. It was right that he did not fly back to London with the Argentine proposals. That would seem to have implied that there was something which he felt he could endorse to the British Government and such an implication would have put undeserved pressure on British ministers to appear cooperative. Mr Haig has not endorsed the Argentine proposals; and Mr Pym's forthcoming visit to Washington is rightly conceived as a British desire to continue negotiating while the fleet, which may have to squeeze more out of Argentina than Mr Haig has been able to squeeze, continues its passage south. Nelson described a fleet of British ships of war as the best negotiators in Europe: that may now have to apply, even more, so to the South Atlantic.

The original ingredients of this crisis are thus still with us and virtually unchanged since the day of the first aggression. First, there is the law, both in regard to sovereignty and to the resolution of disputes between states. It is not necessary to go into copious legal detail to establish that Britain's title to sovereignty over the Falkland Islands was absolutely lawful at the time it was originally established and — whatever new circumstances now apply — that is still the legal basis on which sovereignty is assessed. Moreover, the claim by Argentina to extend its continental shelf to include the Falkland Islands is not only legally questionable as regards the shelf, but, even if valid, would not affect the issue of sovereignty of the land above the shelf. The Falklands belong to Britain.

Legally speaking the invasion was also in breach of all current international laws. It was in breach of the UN Charter to refrain from the use of force against a country's territorial integrity and it was also in breach of the general obligation to pursue disputes through peaceful means. Finally, in law, Britain is fully covered under Article 51 to take action against aggression consistent with its inherent right of self defence though such action must be limited and proportionate. Nothing yet planned or suggested — task force, exclusion zone, or even reoccupation — exceeds that right.

The next aspect of the crisis concerns the people of the Falklands. There is again an undeniable legal right recognized by the international community to enable peoples to have self determination, either by independence, or through associate status, or by integration with other countries; but all by consent. The Falklanders are undeniably a "people" in this sense; and such a people is entitled to express its wishes through its elected leadership. So the Argentine invasion is also in breach of Article 24 of the UN Charter, concerning the right of all peoples to self-determination. In the interests of preserving respect for international law, therefore, enshrined in the UN Charter and amplified by the recent Security Council resolution, nothing can or should now be agreed to which compromises those legal principles.

The third dimension of the crisis is the position of the two Governments at odds with each other. We have to respect the fact that, though illegal, the Argentine invasion represents perhaps the only popular event in recent Argentine history. The uncertainties and tensions within the Junta, and perhaps an underlying sense of Spanish machismo appalled at the prospect of losing a contest of wills with a woman, are not unimportant psychological factors when assessing the capacity of Argentina to give way on these fundamental principles. But one should not be too bemused or seduced by such an argument. Argentina has shown in its dispute with Chile that it resolutely disregards the verdicts of mediators when they go against it. Several times Argentina and Chile have taken their dispute about the Beagle Channel to a mediator and when each time the verdict has gone to Chile, Argentine has revoked its agreement to abide by the verdict. The precedents therefore are discouraging.

Of course, there is much to negotiate about after these principles have been vindicated. There can be some room for an Argentine presence on the Falklands during the period when the wishes of the Islanders are being determined — though only under the most stringent conditions. There can also be a greater readiness on the part of the British Government to recognise that the issue of sovereignty is in dispute, emotionally, if not legally, and has to be resolved sometime soon. Perhaps Britain should suggest to Argentina that it is now taken to the Hague, where it belongs more than in the operations rooms of opposing navies.

It is held that overemphasis on the interests of the Islanders artificially narrows the issue and excludes a wider interest which should concern Britain's relationships with the whole continent of Latin America. But there are two sides to this argument. The frontiers of Latin America are not hermetically sealed with the authority of history. Disputes abound, which might find a new stimulus in the spectacle of Argentina successfully achieving an extension to her frontiers, and the upholding of a spurious claim, simply by force of arms. Belize is under threat; so is Guyana; Peru and Bolivia both contain strong revanchist claims on Chile; as does Argentina itself in the Beagle Channel. Moreover the arguments which Argentina maintains to uphold its claim to the Falklands might entitle Mexico some time in the future to advance the same kind of theories for reclaiming much of the Pacific southwest from the United States. Mr Haig — or more particularly Mrs Kirkpatrick — might brood seriously on that implication.

Obviously Britain's interests in Latin America will be damaged by a refusal to compromise on this dispute without letting the situation deteriorate further, perhaps even to the point where a serious political crisis is provoked in Argentina. That damage to Britain will have to be weighed up against an even wider interest in the world, to uphold international law, and to be seen to be a country which has the will and capacity to honour its word not only in legal matters but in the much more crucial area of the defence of its people. "Britain has no eternal allies; and no eternal enemies. Only our interests are eternal," said Lord Palmerston. Our interests here require us to resolve this dispute peacefully if possible, but only in accordance with first principles.

THE TEMPTATION OF CHEAP PROMISES

The further away a party feels itself to be from political power, the sillier the promises it will make in order to win it. As the local elections approach, the Labour Party is again flirting with the temptation to make exactly the same mistake if it gains national power as it made last time it did so, in 1974. The National Executive has not yet given its blessing to the proposal, publicly launched this week, for a year's freeze on council rents, but the pressures within the party to do so are strong.

In normal circumstances Labour would now be looking forward to dramatic gains in local elections fought against an unpopular government, for seats last contested at a moment when Labour itself was at a low point of popularity. But the decline in trust for Labour, and the rise of the Alliance, may have changed all that. Gains may well be modest. An eye-catching selling-point is needed, and a rents freeze may win some votes from tenants smarting from recent rent rises.

But some leaders in the party remember what happened after 1974. Whether they prevail or not will provide a clue to the current balance of power inside the party between Her Majesty's alternative Government and the vendors of undated promises and haywire theories. When Labour came to power, average council rents were 7.9 per cent of average earnings. The year's freeze ended at about the same time as inflation began to gather pace as a result of the Government's other mismanagements. It was judged to be politically impossible to make up the lost ground, and by the time Labour lost office average rents had fallen to no more than 6.3 per cent of average earnings — far below the level required even to cover housing management and maintenance costs.

The new administration came to power determined to reverse this trend decisively: after successive increases, average rents have risen this month to a level twice as high, in cash terms, as that of 1979. Mr Gerald Kaufman, chief Opposition spokesman on housing, claimed in December that this would bring them up to nine per cent of average earnings. The increase is certainly a stiff one over a short period, representing a larger rise in housing costs than families in other tenures have had to face.

But it is striking that there has been no strong movement of protest against the increases, even in London, where Mr Peter Tatchell has been busily promoting the idea of a rent strike. Undoubtedly this is because of the energetic steps taken to improve provision for tenants who find it hard to pay. A quarter of all tenants will have had this month's increase wholly met by supplementary benefit; another quarter qualify for rebates meeting 60 per cent of it. Maximum rebates have been trebled, and eligibility widened. That is the right approach. Council housing should not be charity housing for the poor. A quarter of tenant households today have an income of £8,000 or more. Subsidy aimed effectively at those who need it is the way to ensure that the sector does not sink further towards charitable status.

Responsible Labour leaders know that. All the time the party was courting popularity in the seventies by shirking necessary increases, its official policy was that "over a period of years rents should keep broadly in line with changes in money incomes". The consequences of failure to live up to that principle were soon apparent. As real rents fell, central subsidy to housing had to rise — by almost a fifth in real terms. The more subsidy the revenue account swallowed up, the less was available for capital spending.

As early as 1975 housing starts began to fall; by 1979 the headlong decline was in full spate. Wider public spending cuts continued until last year in spite of rising rents, but at the end of last year starts were 16 per cent up on a year earlier. Mr Peter Shore means, if he becomes Chancellor, to revive the economy with public works, especially in housing. If he does not head off the people in his party who can see no further than May, he will find, if he gets his chance, that the resources he needs for his investment will stream away into subsidies for the tenants who do not need them.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Keeping vehicles off pavements

From Mr Graham Chainey

Sir, A recently published Government report tells us (report, April 16) that our pavements and footways are deteriorating, that millions of pounds in compensation is paid annually to pedestrians who have fallen and sustained injuries as a result, and that much of the blame for the situation attaches to vehicles which mount the pavement.

The average walker in most British urban areas does not need a 100-page report to know this. The encroachment of cars, lorries and motor cycles on to the pavement is a rapidly spreading offence. With streets increasingly congested and parking space increasingly hard to find, motorists now look upon pavements as an opportune extension of their domain, regardless of the rights of pedestrians or of the fact that driving on the pavement contravenes the Highway Act of 1835 (Section 7 of the Road Traffic Act of 1974, which specifically bans parking on the pavement, though passed by Parliament, has yet to be implemented).

There are many streets in the West End of London, to take only one example, where the walker now often finds his way totally blocked and is obliged to risk his person in the carriageway.

The police often claim to have more important offences to deal with, but surely it is in the interest of local councils, who have to foot the bill for smashed flagstones and other damage, to try to check this abuse. The solution in many urban areas would seem to be simple: large numbers of strategically placed bollards. Bollards from pre-motorised times have constituted the pedestrian's traditional protection against wheeled menace; they need not be unsightly, nor expensive: certainly the single expense of their installation would compare favourably with the endless outlay on pavement repairs.

Yours faithfully,
GRAHAM CHAINEY,
47 St Barnabas Road,
Cambridge.
April 18.

University Principal

From the Vice-Chancellor of the University of London

Sir, It is bad enough to read in *The Times* (April 20) of an appointment to the Principalship of London University before ever such an appointment has been made. But to read in addition the names of allegedly unsuccessful candidates is still more seriously disturbing.

April as "the cruellest month" is one characteristic of Eliot's *Waste Land* too, and I recall that in April, 1981, Lord Scarman had to protest to you in the strongest terms of "the damage" you had caused "to the true interests of a great university" and the "embarrassment, even distress, to individuals".

That was in connection with the Vice-Chancellorship. This new irresponsibility deserves equally vigorous reproof and equally profound apology to the gentlemen named.

Yours faithfully,
RANDOLPH QUIRK,
University of London,
Senate House,
Malet Street, WC1.
April 20.

Channel tunnel

From Mr Roger Coombs

Sir, Your leader on the doubtful future of the Channel tunnel (April 14) suggests that British Rail's "mousehole" raises no environmental problems. In the same breath you declare, somewhat wistfully, how pleasant it would be to have "car and container trains from Kent to all parts of Europe".

Not so, Sir, for the people of Kent and those who love its byways of orchards and hop gardens! If the mousehole is to emerge in Kent at the kind of road-rail interchange you hanker after then our rural roads would be ravaged by intolerable traffic funnelled from all parts of the country — an environmental consequence that has been continually discounted by politicians and planners.

Your comment on the Cairncross report also surprisingly ignores a crucial difference between the 1974 and 1982 concepts — the abandonment of the high-speed rail link between London and the tunnel. This above all other factors makes the British Rail scheme ineffectual and uncompetitive compared with existing ways of crossing the Channel.

Yours faithfully,
ROGER COOMBS,
Spindles,
Goudhurst, Kent.

Chiming in concert

From Professor Sydney A. Urry

Sir, Many quartz watches now on the market possess a so-called hourly chime. I am sure that this facility serves a useful purpose but at a recent Barbican concert I found that these timepieces can be distracting during a quiet passage in the music.

What will happen if these devices become universal among audiences? The accuracy of their timekeeping might result in two thousand of them sounding simultaneously. At a conference on micro-chip technology this might not be inappropriate but in the theatre it could only lend weight to Othello's cry, "Silence that dreadful bell".

Yours faithfully,
SYDNEY A. URRY,
12 Whitfield Road,
Hughenden Valley,
High Wycombe,
Buckinghamshire.
April 15.

British principles in Falklands context

From Lord Jenkins of Putney

Sir, The talk of principles in connection with the Falklands dispute, whether in Parliament or in your columns, is singularly unconvincing. The country of Suez, Cyprus, Diego Garcia and the British Nationality Act cannot effectively disguise its current bout of post-imperial jingoism as a world crusade against aggression. Only yesterday we were pocketing the dictator's pesos in exchange for the military means of his attack, and even now our bankers are once again taking the view that it may be unpatriotic but it makes sense not to be too financially tough on the aggressor.

I am no more a supporter of President Reagan than of Mrs Thatcher, but Lord Bethell's argument (April 16) that by working to secure a peaceful solution of the Falklands crisis the United States is compromising Nato's doubtful devotion to democracy is outrageous. To say the least of it, it is a very ungracious response to Mr Haig's untiring efforts to get us out of this mess.

If we are so concerned to teach aggressors a lesson why did we find the Turkish invasion of Cyprus, where we had forces on the spot, so acceptable that Turkey is still in democratic Nato? Is their junta so much better than the Argentinian one?

Of course, any American Government, North or South, is an *American* Government and must regard our retention of the Falklands as a colonial hangover which we should have shed long ago. It is no use prating about the paramountcy of the islanders because the Americans know we can be bribed. For some nuclear *weaponry* for Polaris on the cheap, we not merely abandoned more of the Queen's subjects than live on the Falklands to their fate; we threw them off Diego Garcia into abject poverty in Mauritius and handed over their depopulated island to the U.S. Forces. The Americans and others also know that only a few weeks ago this principled Government denied the Falklanders the fully British status they reluctantly had to concede to the Gibraltarians.

It is time we came off it and adjusted ourselves to our real status in the world, which is that of the most artistic nation on earth.

Yours faithfully,
HUGH JENKINS,
House of Lords.
April 17.

From Mr Derrick Wyatt

Sir, If the United Kingdom and Argentina are in dispute about the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands, which is a legal dispute if ever there was one, the International Court of Justice would appear to provide a more appropriate means of settlement than indirect negotiation.

Let the Argentinian troops withdraw, and the fleet stay its hand, pending the decision of the court (this would certainly provide ample time for tempers to cool). If sovereignty were awarded to Argentina, we would repatriate the islanders, and take any further steps necessary to comply with the court's judgment. If British sovereignty were confirmed we would continue to administer the islands, subject to any agreement to the contrary with Argentina at any time in the future.

I would find it reassuring if our Government confirmed its willingness to countenance such a peaceful and definitive settlement of the Falklands dispute. To do so could hardly diminish our international standing.

Yours sincerely,
DERRICK WYATT,
St Edmund's Hall, Oxford.

From Mrs Joyce Chaplin

Sir, In the scurry to force this country to hand over the Falkland Islands to Argentina, has the question of what Argentina might do with them been discussed?

Will any hand-over include a provision that the islands will not be converted to military use and serve a power hostile to Nato as a base for military operations in the South Atlantic?

Yours faithfully,
JOYCE CHAPLIN,
Flat 1,
76 Shooters Hill Road, SE3.

From Mr Christopher Taylor

Sir, After their advice to athletics about competing in Moscow, and to cricketers playing in South Africa, what are the British Government going to say to footballers who are due to take part with Argentina in the World Cup?

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER TAYLOR.
5 Park Crescent,
Cuddington,
Northwich,
Cheshire,
April 18.

From Sir Iain Moncreiffe of that Ilk, QC

Sir, It may be that the only negotiations with Argentina will be very properly limited to the amount of reparations they are to pay the British taxpayer by way of civil damages for expenses incurred by the Royal Navy in re-establishing the rule of international law.

Otherwise, I hereby call for Scottish volunteers in honour of our Auld Alliance with France to recover the Channel Islands for the French Republic; and trust that we will hand over all North Sea oil to Norway as soon as they (or Denmark) redeem the Orkneys and Shetlands which we only hold in pawn for a royal dowry, unpaid since 1468 but doubtless redeemable now in paper money instead of gold.

Yours truly,
IAIN MONCREIFFE OF THAT ILK,
Easter Moncreiffe,
Perthshire.
April 19.

Christians and war

From the Chairman of the Anglican Pacifist Fellowship

Sir, For any Christian country to go to war is an affront to its professed faith. For two Christian nations to go to war against each other is a blatant denial of that faith.

The bishops of our own national Church, meeting in their Lambeth conferences, have five times declared that "war as a method of settling international disputes is incompatible with the teaching and example of our Lord Jesus Christ."

At the latest Lambeth Conference in 1978 they went even further and declared that Jesus "made evident that self-giving love, the way of the Cross, is the way to reconciliation in all relationships and conflicts. Therefore the use of violence is ultimately contradictory to the Gospel."

Would the bishops now be willing to tell the nation that this truth does not apply to the particular conflict in which our nation is now engaged, and that therefore the Gospel should be suspended for the period of the emergency? Or would they be prepared to say that in the name of Christ a Christian solution must be found?

After all, there is a clear precedent for exactly such a solution concerning one of the nations involved in the present conflict. At the beginning of this century, when Chile and Argentina were about to go to war against each other, they desisted in the name of Christ. Instead, out of old Argentinian cannon, they erected on the border between the two countries a great bronze statue of Christ. The inscription read, and still reads: "These mountains will fall before Argentinians and Chileans break the peace sworn at the feet of Christ the Redeemer".

Acting on such a wonderful precedent, could not the two Christian nations involved in the present dispute make peace with one another in the name of Christ, and out of the money they would otherwise have spent in slaughtering one another with expensive and deadly modern weapons build, say, an abbey on the Falkland Islands as a shrine of peace?

Following the example set in these islands of the abbey at Iona, might not such a shrine become the base for a joint Christian mission of peace to the whole world to lead mankind back from the brink of nuclear disaster?

Yours faithfully,
GORDON WILSON,
St John's Vicarage,
14 Dane Bank Avenue,
Crewe, Cheshire.

Lost for words

From Mrs Susan M. Lloyd

Sir, As editor of the new edition of *Roget's Thesaurus*, I am disturbed at the misunderstanding which has arisen over so-called "sexist" terms.

There is, of course, no question of removing such well established words as "mankind" and "countryman" from the *Thesaurus*. What I have tried to do is make the key words throughout more up to date — "essay" becomes "attempt", for instance — and more general so that they reflect correctly the range of words in each paragraph. So, the group of words for country people is now headed "country-dweller" rather than "countryman", but it includes "countryman" and "countrywoman" (In their other senses, of course, these words appear elsewhere: "country dweller" under "inhabitant" and "fellow countryman and woman" under native).

Certainly there is a tendency in modern English to make women more explicit in the language, rather than assume that they are included in such terms as "countryman" or "man in the street". I have therefore taken care to insert female or neutral equivalents where these exist: "master or mistress of the situation", "man or woman in the street", "spokesperson" and so on.

I hope this letter will allay any fears that this edition of *Roget's Thesaurus* does not maintain the established high standard of its predecessors. On the contrary, it ensures that the *Thesaurus* is still an up-to-date reflection of the language in use today.

Yours faithfully,
SUSAN M. LLOYD,
41 The Thoroughfare,
Harleston,
Norfolk.
April 16.

From Mr A. C. Norfolk

Sir, I was pleased to see Mr Osmond's admirable letter (April 16) about the alleged sexist bias of the previous editions of *Roget's Thesaurus*. Having worn out three editions over the past 50 years, I was intending to buy Mrs Lloyd's latest revision of this classic, but have decided instead to renovate/restore/repair/mend my present tattered copy.

Could I suggest that when the next edition is produced and, as I hope, the book reverts to its real function as a reflection of contemporary usage and does not presume to be an arbiter of taste, there is an additional entry in the section on ridicule: "Raise a laugh, make a fool of oneself, be ridiculous, do a Lloyd"?

Yours faithfully,
A. C. NORFOLK,
Grove End,
Mount Street,
Diss,
Norfolk.
April 16.

Trust to safeguard countryside

From the Chairman of the Exmoor Society

Sir, The energetic action and heavy expenditure on the inner cities described by Michael Heseltine in his article (April 14) contrasts with the failure of efforts to protect the countryside. The sterile controversy between farming bodies (letter, April 5) and conservationists shows that neither side has taken account of current financial and political realities.

A new approach to conservation is needed so that essential landscape is protected at minimum cost to public funds. Exmoor provides a good example of the general problem and also an indication of how it may be solved.

A large area of moorland is to be sold in the near future and there is grave concern that it will be developed for more intensive farming. Much of the land is within the region which Lord Porchester recommended should be retained as open moorland for all time.

We are anxious to avoid a long drawn-out argument over a period of years about management agreements and compensation for restrictions on development. It is therefore vital that the land should be bought outright and let to farmers subject to convenants that will ensure the continuance of the traditional landscape.

The land could be bought by the National Park Authority, but there will be strong local opposition if money obtained by cutting essential services is used for public purchase. The National Trust already own a substantial estate on Exmoor, but they do not have sufficient funds to buy more and are unable to launch a public appeal as they are already raising large sums for other projects.

As an alternative, the methods used in the inner cities to combine the efforts of public and private enterprise could be applied in the countryside. A special trust could be set up representing the conservation bodies, the Countryside Commission and Nature Conservancy Council, the National Heritage Fund and the National Park Authority. Such a consortium could be used to protect the moorland just as the Groundwork Trust has been established to deal with urban wastelands as a joint enterprise representing the public, private and voluntary sectors.

In addition, such a trust could well point the way towards a system of protecting the most important rural areas in other parts of the country by making available adequate funds which are so conspicuously lacking at present.

Yours faithfully,
GUY SOMERSET, Chairman,
The Exmoor Society,
Hoar Oak House,
Alcombe,
Minehead,
Somerset.
April 16.

Church unity

From the Reverend Anthony Thursfield

Sir, Your assertion in the leader "A fellow-Christian" (April 10) about "the predominantly Irish character of the Roman Catholic Church in Britain" should be rigorously challenged.

As one who has spent over 30 years in parishes in several English counties (I have served in five, well spread over central and southern England) I well know that there are substantial Roman Catholic communities of authentically English lineage, in all sections of society, not least among the professional classes and the Armed Forces. The number of RCs in the world of literature and the arts is, as is well known, very high.

Some writers in your columns, from exalted places, seem to infer that the Anglican Church has, and always has had, a sort of monopoly of fair play and tolerance, which is under threat from the moves towards Anglican-Roman accord. This I fear is not so. I find that parishioners are surprised when I tell them of the near-300 years of civic disabilities which the English state and Church imposed upon RCs until the Catholic Emancipation Act of 1829, for only then were they legally allowed to take sevice under the Crown, in municipal office or in Parliament.

Catholic apologists would be entitled to point this out. Perhaps they are too "English" and reticent to do so. Are we in the Church of England too uncharitable to admit it?

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY THURSFIELD,
Reydon Vicarage,
Southwold,
Suffolk.
April 10.

Chronic disorders

From Mr H. C. Seigal

Sir, Mrs Barbara Stalbow complains (April 15) about the pertinacity of sticky labels. Another of the irritations of modern living, and a more serious one, is the impenetrability of plastic wrappers.

Have you, Sir, ever experienced the frustration of trying to puncture the deceptively flimsy covering of a box of chocolates with no other instrument at hand than a blunt fingernail? Have you ever tackled the more serious problem of getting at a slice of supermarket cheese inside its transparent corset?

Yours faithfully,
H. C. SEIGAL,
17 Park Place Villas, W2.
April 16.

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

[illegible] ...kin has [illegible] Campbell- [illegible] Waiting to [illegible] the Queen

[illegible] ...ACE
[illegible] ...cess Margaret, [illegible] Snowdon this [illegible] Glasgow and [illegible] ...gow Holiday Inn. [illegible] Highness, who [illegible] aircraft of The [illegible] was attended by [illegible] Wills.

[illegible] ...ON PALACE
[illegible] ...incess Alice, Duchess [illegible] ...ster as Deputy Colonel- [illegible] the Royal Anglian [illegible] today received [illegible] ...nant-Colonel D. R. Baily [illegible] ...nquishing command of the [illegible] (Volunteer) Battalion and [illegible] ...tenant-Colonel W. H. [illegible] ...bert on assuming the [illegible] ...pointment.

The Duke of Gloucester, President, British Consultants Bureau, visited Owen Luder Partnership/Young & Hall at 96 St George's Square, London SW1 today.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

The Duchess of Gloucester this afternoon opened The Aleck Bourne Maternity Wards and The Winnicott Baby Unit at St Mary's Hospital, Praed Street, London.

The Hon Mrs Munro was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
April 20: The Duchess of Kent, as President of the Royal Northern College of Music, was present this evening at the BBC Television Young Musician of the Year Brass Final, which was held at the College in Manchester.

Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Mrs Alan Henderson.

The Queen celebrates her birthday today.



The Duchess of Gloucester meeting Mrs Adela Steventon and her son Daniel, born hours earlier, when she opened the Elm Aleck Bourne maternity unit at St Mary's Hospital, Paddington, yesterday.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr N. H. S. Armour and Miss G. E. Fortescue

The engagement is announced between Nicholas, elder son of the late Brigadier W. S. G. Armour and of Mrs Armour, of Brandsby, York, and Georgina, younger daughter of the Hon Martin and Mrs Fortescue, of Wincombe Park, Shaftesbury.

Mr S. F. Gold and Miss E. A. Parker

The engagement is announced between Stephen Francis, youngest son of Dr and Mrs S. C. Gold, of London and Saffron Walden, and Elizabeth Ann, youngest daughter of the Hon Sir Roger and Lady Parker, of Widford, Hertfordshire.

Mr P. M. M. Bevan and Miss P. A. Kilbourn

The engagement is announced between Peter, son of Mr and Mrs J. L. M. Bevan, of Croffta, Groes Faen, Glamorgan, and Penelope Anne, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. R. Kilbourn, of Meadow House, Peasenhall, Suffolk.

Mr E. J. Courage and Miss V. I. Shevill

The engagement is announced and the marriage will take place in Bristol tomorrow between Edward, elder son of Mr E. M. Courage and the late Mrs M. Courage, and Victoria, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Shevill.

Mr G. Francis and Miss B. Tabary

The engagement is announced between Geoffrey, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Doug Francis, of Estoril, Pilgrims Way, Guildford, to Beatrice, younger daughter of Major-General and Mrs Robert Tabary, of Brussels, Belgium.

Mr O. D. Gilmore and Miss S. M. Schutte

The engagement is announced between Owen Desmond Gilmore, of Aldeby, Norfolk, and Suzanne Margaret Schutte, of Wincanton, Somerset.

Mr T. Gardom and Miss A. Grey

The engagement is announced between Timothy, eldest son of the Rev Francis and Mrs Gardom, of Greenwich, London, and Alison, third daughter of Mr and Mrs Frederick Spenser Grey, of Southampton.

Mr R. S. Graham and Miss C.A. Steel

The engagement is announced between Rory, younger son of Major and Mrs J. Graham, of Braids, Windlesham, Surrey, and Camilla, daughter of Colonel and Mrs A. G. Steel, of Kiln Cottage, Hungerford, Berkshire.

Mr P. K. Hall and Miss M. E. Ferguson

The engagement is announced between Peter Kenneth, youngest son of Mr and Mrs K. M. Hall, of Effingham, Surrey, and Marjorie Elizabeth, younger daughter of Dr and Mrs J. G. Ferguson, of The Elms, Longforgan, Dundee.

Mr T. S. M. Hornby and Mrs P. M. Percival

The engagement is announced and the marriage will shortly take place, between Stephen, son of the late Miles Hornby and Mrs Hornby, of Jordans, Buckinghamshire, and Patricia, daughter of Mr and Mrs Pridmore, of Romford, Essex.

M J. Maurer and Miss J. B. Corke

The engagement is announced between Jean, son of M and Mme Maurer, of Souffelweyersheim, Strasbourg, and Juliet, daughter of Mr Martin Corke, of Great Whelnetham, Bury St Edmunds, and of the late Mrs Jean Corke.

Marriage

Mr P. R. P. Champness and Miss A. R. Brereton Smith

The marriage took place in London on April 16 between Mr Peter Champness and Miss Anne Brereton Smith.

Dulwich College

Summer Term began on Monday. S. Edwards is captain of cricket and P. J. Hulston is secretary. The Alleyn Club will hold a reception in the Dulwich Picture Gallery on May 7. The confirmation service will be conducted by the Right Rev Michael Marshall, Bishop of Woolwich, in chapel at 2.15 pm on May 11. Group Captain P. L. Gray (OA) will inspect the Combined Cadet Force on June 8. The school concert will be held at the Festival Hall at 7.30 pm on June 12. Founder's day is June 19 and the commemoration service will be held in chapel at 11 am on Sunday, June 20. Half-term will be May 28-June 1 inclusive, and term will end on Friday, July 9.

The school records its gratitude for the lives of Bishop Wilfred Westall and of Mrs Dorothy Crabbe.

Eton College

Eton College opens today for the Summer half. There are 1,238 boys in the school. K. K. Nath, KS, continues as captain of the school and S. C. P. Mallaby, OS, as captain of the Oppidans. Four performances of *Kean*, by Jean-Paul Sartre, will be given in the Farrer Theatre on May 31, June 1, 2 and 3. The Corps Tattoo will be on the evening of June 4 and the Fourth of June will be celebrated on Saturday, June 5, which is also the beginning of Long Leave which ends on June 9. The Winchester match will be played on Agar's Plough on June 18 and 19 and the Harrow match at Lord's on Saturday, July 3. School closes on July 9.

Grenville College

Summer Term begins today and continues until July 7. A. P. Gunningham is head prefect. The Commemoration of Benefactors will be held on Friday, May 28, when the Vice-Provost of the Western Division Woodard Schools and Admiral Sir David Williams will be the principal speakers. The building of a new hall and chapel began on January 25 and will be completed by the beginning of the Autumn Term.

The Leys

Summer Term at The Leys begins today. J. P. Mitchell continues as senior prefect and G. C. Mackintosh is captain of cricket. Half-term is from May 28-June 1 and term ends with Speech Day on Saturday, July 10, when Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry, will be the principal guest.

Merchant Taylors' School, Northwood

Summer Term begins on Thursday, April 22. The head monitor is P. H. Forster. The triennial service of commemoration will be held in St Paul's Cathedral at 2.15 pm on Friday, May 28 when the preacher will be the Right Rev Francis Cocks. Speech day is on Thursday, June 10 and OMT Day on Saturday, June 19.

Queen Ethelburga's School, Harrogate

Summer Term at Queen Ethelburga's School opens today. The return visit of French pupils from College P. Labitrie, Tournefeuille, is from April 25 to May 10. OE Day is Saturday, May 15, and Half-term from May 23 to June 1. The Visitor for Speech Day on July 3 will be the Provost of the Northern Division of the Woodard Corporation, the Rev P. N. Pare, and Term will end on July 13.

Richmond Tutorial College

Summer term starts today. Craig Robinson is head boy and Lisa Davidson is head girl. The Bowden Lecture will be delivered in the Pryle room on May 12 by Dr Richard Zeamer, of King's College, London. Term ends on July 8.

Luncheons

Lady Mayoress of Westminster

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Westminster gave a luncheon yesterday at Westminster City Hall. The guests were:

The Marquess and Marchioness of Lothian, Mr Justice and Lady Lloyd, Sir Thomas Harley, Sir Robert and Lady Lawrence, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs T A K Watson, Canon and Mrs Harry Sutton, Mr P C Cowper, Mr and Mrs Bryan Ford, Mr and Mrs G F Schoelles, Mr and Mrs S de Schwarzburg-Gunther, Mrs Elizabeth Villiers, Mr and Mrs P R V Watkins, Councillor Group Captain and Mrs G H Pirie and Miss Diana Towell.

Institute of Energy

The annual luncheon of the Institute of Energy was held at the Inn on the Park Hotel yesterday. The president of the institute, Sir John Hill, was in the chair and the principal guest and speaker was Sir Kenneth Corfield, Chairman of the Engineering Council, and Chairman and Chief Executive of Standard Telephones and Cables.

United Newspapers plc

The Chairman and directors of United Newspapers gave a luncheon yesterday at the Savoy Hotel for business associates and friends. Mr David R. Stevens welcomed the guests and Mr William Whitelaw, Secretary of State for the Home Department, replied.

Receptions

Prime Minister

The Prime Minister was host at a reception held yesterday evening at 10 Downing Street for entrepreneurs and small businessmen.

H M Government

Mrs Peggy Fenner, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and Mr Bernard Fenner were hosts at a reception given by Her Majesty's Government yesterday at Lancaster House in honour of delegates attending the twelfth session of the Codex Committee on Fats and Oils.

Dinners

Speaker

The Speaker gave a dinner in Speaker's House yesterday evening in honour of Herr Leopold Wagner, Provincial Governor of Carinthia. The Austrian Ambassador was present. Other guests were Mr Bernard Weatherill, MP, Mr Ronald Lewis, MP, Dr Maurice Miller, MP, Mr Alexander Pollock, MP, Canon Trevor Beeson, Miss H Orkin and Mr W A Beaumont.

Royal Society of Medicine

Sir John Stallworthy, president of the Royal Society of Medicine, presided at a dinner for members of council held last night at 1 Wimpole Street. The guest speaker was Miss Katharine Whitehorn and other guests included Lord Porritt, Lord and Lady Richardson, Surgeon Vice-Admiral Sir James Watt, Sir Gordon and Lady Wolstenholme and Dr Norah Schuster.

Meetings

Allied-Lyons

A seminar was held yesterday, at Glaziers' Hall, in aid of "What the disabled can do for the employers" chaired by Mr John Clemes, of Allied-Lyons. Among those present were:

Sir Kenneth Cork, Mr Robin Dunham, Mr Alan Hardcastle, Mr Hugh Rossi, Minister of State for Health and Social Security, Baroness Lane-Fox, Mrs Ruth Romer-Ormiston, Mr David Richards, Mr Kenneth Sharp and Mr George Tattersall-Walker.

Association of Lancastrians in London

At the annual general meeting of the Association of Lancastrians in London held last night at Simpson's-in-the-Strand Colonel Sir Eric St Johnston was elected president for the ensuing year and Mr Edmund Kershaw chairman.

Museums 'should be places of entertainment'

By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

Museums must begin to place more emphasis on entertainment than on education, Mr Michael Montague, chairman of the English Tourist Board, said in London yesterday.

Speaking at a conference on tourism and museums, he argued that museums must learn to change as surely as the history they recorded.

"Government at both local and national level has recognized the achievement and value of museums. However, gone are the days when the only movement in a gallery was the ticking of the clock. Today's visitor expects to be excited, entertained and above all involved," he said.

He was supported by Mr Lester Borley, chief executive of the board, who said that in 1980 about 52 million were made to museums and art galleries in England. "While many museums consider themselves as educational institutions many are presenting themselves in a more entertaining way, with many abandoning the word 'museum' altogether. This is what the tourist expects on holiday. He wishes to be entertained and not educated, Mr Borley said.

He added that research had show that the majority of the public was quite willing to pay an admission charge to museums and art galleries provided they felt they were getting value for money.

Mr Paul Channon, Minister for the Arts, who opened the conference, emphasized the good value represented by the arts. The benefits derived from tourism were enormous in relation to the level of public support for the arts.

"There can be little doubt that the arts are a major factor in determining tourists' choice of holidays here. Even if this were the only benefit of the arts, they would still be offering good value to the country," he said.

The total public expenditure on the arts is running at about £500m, which compares with the tourist industry's income of about £8,000m a year.

"Given the level of income from tourism, public expenditure in support of the arts is a major bargain in terms of the return received," he said.

Mr Channon called for more business involvement in museums and galleries. Welcoming the increasing level of business sponsorship in the arts, he said the attractions of the performing arts had been quickly grasped, but there was considerable room for expansion in sponsorship for museums and galleries. "An association with a museum, gallery or heritage building is an association with quality and with lasting value," he said.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid)

Ball, Mr James Alan, of Bolton, Greater Manchester, former manager of Preston and Halifax Town football clubs £32,326

Barkes Catherine Hannah Ness, of Gosforth Newcastle upon Tyne £205,877

Blackie, Dr Margery Grace, of Castle Hedingham, Essex, physician to the Queen since 1969 .... £181,672

Whitaker, Mr Edgar Haddon, of Roehampton, London, managing director and chairman of J Whitaker & Sons, publishers of *Whitaker's Almanack*, ... £298,074

Wood, Mrs Christina Henrietta, of Brampton, Cumbria ... £225,706



Marines honoured: Britain's historical links with the sea are commemorated in these stamps, four of a set of five to go on sale at post offices on June 16. They have been designed by Marjorie Saynor and adopt the theme of the English Tourist Board's National Maritime year. The stamps above show famous mariners with the vessels they were associated with: Henry VIII with the Mary Rose; Lord Nelson with the Victory; Lord Fisher with HMS Dreadnought and Viscount Cunningham with HMS Warspite.

Carlisle Cathedral appeal

**From Our Correspondent
Carlisle**

A £1m appeal was officially launched yesterday to save Carlisle Cathedral from becoming a "sodden mass". Urgent repairs are needed to the roof of the twelfth century building and to the east window, which has been described as the best example of its type in Europe.

The appeal has been promised £120,000 from individuals and industry in the north of England.

Mr Norman Phillips, the cathedral architect, said the last big appeal in the 1950s was to prevent the cathedral from becoming a crumbling ruin.

"This appeal is to prevent it becoming a sodden mass through leaking roofs and crumbling stonework", he said. Mr Phillips added that at least £60,000 was needed to pay for the removal of medieval glass from the east window before next winter. "The window contains some of the finest artistry in Britain and it is recognized as a valuable piece of art history."

Repairs to the window are expected to begin in the autumn and an investigation will also be made into the safety of the foundations of the south wall of the choir.

Measurements have shown that in a high wind the wall moves three millimetres. "While I am not saying the wall is about to fall down, the movement is significant enough to warrant an investigation with the possibility of rebuilding the foundations in future."

□ Mrs Jennifer Jenkins, chairman of the Historic Building Council for England, yesterday launched a £500,000 campaign on Tyneside to help to save Alderman Fenwick's house in Newcastle city centre, a merchant's house built in about 1700 (our Newcastle upon Tyne correspondent writes).

The Tyne and Wear Preservation Trust, which is organizing the appeal, is also renovating some estate cottages at Backworth, near Newcastle.

Art Deco bureau sold for record £150,679

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The afficionados of Art Deco are still around, despite recent depressing sale results, as long as enticing rarities are on offer. An outstanding German creation with important provenance falls squarely in this bracket and secured an auction record for twentieth-century furniture when offered in Monte Carlo on Monday night.

It is a bureau in the *Secession* style inlaid with various woods, tortoiseshell and ivory, designed by Koloman Moser for the Charlottenlund Palace, near Stockholm. A private collector paid 1,166,500 francs at Sotheby's sale or £150,679. It was exhibited in the 1903 Secession Exhibition in Vienna before being sent to Sweden.

The other sensational price in Sotheby's sale was 990,000 francs or £99,448 for a matching dressing table and chair designed by Emile-Jacques Ruhlmann and lacquered (black powdered with gold) by Jean Dunand. The furniture dates from 1927 and these are the grandest names in rich, avant-garde furniture of the day. The price is far ahead of anything so far secured at auction for Dunand's work.

Even with such results, Sotheby's sale was not consistently buoyant. Some 18 per cent of the total was left unsold.

In London a sale of valuable Hebrew books from the Valmadonna Trust had attracted the most scholarly representatives of international Jewry. The books on offer were duplicates from a rich library which has been substantially extended in recent years, but sold against tough reserves which left 19 per cent without buyers. The Museum of Jewish Art in Jerusalem was the most substantial purchaser with a dozen major lots to its name. They paid the top price at £8,250 (estimate £3,500-£5,000) for Kimchi's *Sefer Ha'shoroshim*, a biblical lexicon and grammar published in 1491.

At Christie's South Kensington souvenirs of show business were securing high bids. A dress of crimson velvet and cream satin worn by Marlene Dietrich in *Knight Without Armour* sold for £500 to the Foots Barn Theatre, St Germans, Cornwall, which bought extensively.

An autographed letter from Rudolph Valentino to Miss M. C. Elliot, founder of the Rudolph Valentino Association, expressing his enormous appreciation of her admiration, sold for £320 (estimate £80-£120) to a close friend of Miss Elliot's. The black mask, worn by Valentino in *The Eagle* sold for £450 (estimate £200-£300.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Mr Peregrine Rhodes to be Ambassador to Greece in succession to Sir Iain Sutherland, who will be taking up a further Diplomatic Service appointment.

Mr Roger Waterhouse to be dean of the faculty of humanities, Middlesex Polytechnic.

The Editor of *The Times* has made the following appointments:

Mr John Higgins, arts editor, to be executive editor, arts and features; **Mr Peter Stothard**, deputy features editor to be features editor in succession to Mr Anthony Holden, who has resigned.

London University

The first oration ceremony for the Duke-Elder International Medal was held at Senate House on Tuesday, April 20, 1982, followed by luncheon. Among the guests were:

The Belgian Ambassador and Mme Vaes, Lady Duke-Elder, Professor Randolph Quirk, Vice-Chancellor, London University, Professor Dr Jules Francois, Ghent University (recipient of the Duke-Elder International Medal); Professor Dr Bernard Streiff, treasurer, International Council of Ophthalmology; Mr F M Cumberlege, chairman, Institute of Ophthalmology and Mr Barrie Jay, Dean, Institute of Ophthalmology

Correction

The working party which produced the report on euthanasia, described on April 15, had 16 members, not seven.

Birthdays today






Mr John C. Mortimer, QC, the playwright and author, who is 59

Lord Beeching, 69; Sir Aubrey Burke, 78; Mr Thomas Burns, 76; Sir George Burton, 66; the Earl of Derby, 64; Mr L. E. Ellis, 50; Professor Lawrence Gowing, 64; Air Marshal Sir John Hunter-Tod, 65; Mr John McCabe, 43; Mr G. W. Odey, 82; Mr Norman Parkinson, 69; Sir Geoffrey Ramsden, 89; Mr James Wentworth-Day, 83.

Fears over birds in bomb zone

The peace and quiet of Cape Wrath will be shattered this week when newly converted RAF Vulcan bombers start target practice on the tiny island of Garve, less than half a mile from one of the biggest seabird colonies in Britain (Jonathan Wills writes).

The delta-winged bombers are using live 1,000lb bombs and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds is worried about disturbance to nesting puffins, guillemots, fulmars and kittiwakes.

An RSPB spokesman said yesterday that the Ministry of Defence usually tried to avoid bombing on the Cape Wrath range during the nesting season, but ideally the society would like to see a moratorium on exercises with live ammunition between mid-April and early July.

Garve Island is so battered by past bombardments that only great black-backed gulls now frequent it. They usually fly off when exercises begin with dummy ammunition. However, the shock waves from 1,000lb bombs will disturb nesting seabirds on cliffs up to two miles away, the RSPB says.

Lambing is about to begin at this north-western tip of Scotland but the ewes have been taken to lower ground at the Kyle of Durness, out of harm's way.

The Ministry of Defence yesterday described the exercise at Cape Wrath as "critical" in view of the Falklands crisis.

Iron age project wins award

By Tony Samstag

The Oxford Archaeological Unit won the main British Archaeological Award yesterday for a project by a professional team or unit for its work on its The Iron Age and Romano-British rural settlements in the Upper Thames Valley. The unit is involved in more than 60 projects each year, selecting likely waterlogged sites from aerial photographs and specializing in environmental remains such as plants and beetles.

The awards, were presented by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, at the British Museum. Recipients included the Colchester Archaeological Trust, for its discovery of the remains of a Roman fortress; Warout School, Glenrothes, Fife, for its field survey of a medieval settlement in the Lomond Hills; Mr Michael Luke, a student aged 16, for his study of a site at Alfodean, Sussex; Occidental of Britain, for its sponsorship of the Orkney survey, and the Wealden Iron Research Group for its work on the local charcoal iron industry.

Four certificates of merit were also awarded in the professional class: to members of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust, to the Colchester Archaeological Trust, the Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit, and West Yorkshire County Council.

40 bridge pairs qualify for the final

By a Bridge Correspondent

The area finals of the English Bridge Union's national pairs championship took place on Sunday at five centres. Forty pairs have qualified for the national final on May 8 and 9 at Derby. The leading pairs at each centre were:

Northern pairs at Harrogate: 1, J M Kimpton, A Martindale (Yorkshire) 3,046; 2, P E Morley, S Zychlinski (North-west) 2,932; 3, R K Knapp, P Caro (Yorkshire) 2,789.

South of England pairs at Maidenhead: 1, Mr and Mrs P N Lee (Middlesex) 3,592; 2, J Barr, T Rees (Surrey) 3,544; 3, D Stretton, R Sissons (Kent) 3,503.

Eastern pairs at Peterborough: 1, R J Gibbons, B J Callaghan (Hertfordshire) 2,847; 2, J Cuthbert (Hertfordshire), J Rosse (Middlesex) 2,784; 3, P Franklin, S Green (Essex) 2,736.

South-west pairs at Bristol: 1, D C Smith, J L Pepin (southern counties) 2,126; 2, J Salisbury, R J Upton (Wales) 2,100; 3, A Bridgeman, H K Evers (Devon and Cornwall) 2,088.

Midland pairs at Birmingham: 1, K E Stanley (Warwickshire), R Smolski (Nottinghamshire) 1,421; 2, J A Daughton (Staffordshire), C J Morley (North-west) 1,358; 3, S K Fishburne, M Amos (Warwickshire) 1,281.

Moreover . . . Miles Kington

British Television Co making a documentary film new Orient Express starting end May, would like to hear from anyone connected with, worked or travelled on an old train, preferably between wars. Box 15463, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

International Herald Tribune April 17

Dear British Television Co,

My name is Albert Parker and I worked on the Orient Express between the wars for 15 years, I suppose I am the sort of chap you are after. I was only a coach attendant, not a driver or anything, but then if you got hold of a driver he wouldn't be able to tell you much about the passengers, would he? One driver I knew called Otto, from Switzerland he was, used to say to me: "Being an engine driver is like being God; you have many people's lives in your hands so it is best not to know anything about them." I often wondered what he meant by that.

People often have funny ideas about the Orient Express. They imagine that it had on board a casino, palm court, cinema, cocktail bar and swimming pool. Which shows that they know nothing about the gentry of those days. What would they want with a swimming pool? They got their servants to do their swimming for them. I believe there was an experimental swimming pool-car tried out in the early 1930s, but nobody used it. Otto told me that he once took a curve too fast near Florence and lost all the water, together with the pool attendant.

We had the casino, cinema, cocktail bar, etc, of course. I remember seeing Graham Greene quite often in the cinema and the bar. He was having religious doubts at the time and me being a lapsed Catholic I was able to put him straight on a few points. But as soon as he got rid of one doubt, he thought of another, and eventually I just said to him: You ought to get rid of it all in a novel, Graham Greene.

Agatha Christie was another person who used to ride the train a lot, though she usually sat by herself writing. She talked to me quite often, because she couldn't stand the other people on the train. I could willingly strangle them, were her words. You shouldn't say things like that, I used to say; could sound bad if anything went wrong. Point taken, Parker, she rejoined.

The Duke of Windsor was another whom we saw quite often. You've no idea how lonely it is at the top, Parker, he would say to me after the third cocktail, and my heart fair bled for him as he sat there fiddling with his swizzle stick. Usually I'd just say: Yes, your Royal Highness; but once I was so bold as to say that there was a nice American lady in compartment E4 who felt exactly the same. Well, I introduced them and the rest is history. I even got an invitation to the wedding but couldn't go, on account of I was stuck in Venice due to high tides at the station.

Another curious bloke I met was B. Traven, the writer. That wasn't his real name, of course. I've got his real name in a letter he once wrote home. I could dig it out if you're interested.

Well, I could go on all day if this is the sort of thing you're after. I must say, it's nice to know that people are still interested in the old Orient Express; most people these days seem to think it's a kind of credit card. Next time somebody says to me: Orient Express? That will do nicely, sir, I swear I'll brain them.

I hope this letter gets to you all right at Neuilly Cedex, which sounds a funny kind of place to me, not the kind the old Express would have stopped at. If old Otto answers this ad, I'd be grateful if you could put him in touch with me. And if Graham Greene should get in touch, you could tell him I've still got that novel he left with me that time the Fascists were cutting up rough near Trieste.

Yours, etc

OBITUARY

BRIGADIER FREDERICK BASTON

Service with the Royal Artillery

Brigadier Frederick Baston, DL, died on April 17 at the age of 77.

He was born on May 25, 1904 and commissioned in the South Wales Borderers in 1927. From 1935 to 1939 he served in India where he was mentioned in despatches during his service on the North West Frontier.

During the Second World War he was GSO 1 (Radar) at the War Office from 1942 to 1943, transferring to the Royal Artillery in 1943. He was Chief Instructor (Radar) at the School of Anti-Aircraft Artillery from 1946 to 1947 and from 1947 to 1950 he commanded the 54th AA Regiment, Royal Artillery, in Gibraltar.

He was chief instructor at the School of AA Artillery from 1950 to 1953 and Commanded the 77th AA Brigade, RA, from 1953 to 1955. After his retirement he was chairman of the Brecknock and Radnor TA & VR Association and a vice-chairman of the Welsh Border TA & VR Association. He was a Deputy Lieutenant for Breconshire from 1958.

He married, in 1934, Evelyn Mary, daughter of Alfred William Lewis. There were a son and a daughter of the marriage. His wife died in 1955.

MR WILLIAM HUNTLEY

Mr William Huntley, who was well known as one of the most senior barristers on the Western circuit, has died at the age of 89.

William Mack Huntley was born in 1893 and educated at King Edward VI School, Bath. He had served for many years on the City of Bath council as councillor and alderman before being called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1947.

Thereafter he practised on the Western circuit, based at Bristol and was, from 1953 to 1970, Recorder of Wells.

Huntley was twice married, firstly, in 1931, to Muriel, daughter of W. F. Akehurst by whom he had one son and one daughter. She died in 1945 he married, secondly Dorothy Mary, daughter of E. R. Goldsworthy.

SIR ERIC MILLBOURN

Sir Eric Millbourn, CMG, who was Adviser on Shipping in Port to the Minister of Transport from 1946 to 1963 and subsequently chairman of the Council of Administration, Malta Dockyard, died on April 17 at the age of 77.

An engineer by profession, Millbourn had also been chairman of the London Airport Development Committee and was, from 1964 to 1967 deputy chairman of the National Ports Council.

He was appointed CMG in 1950 and knighted in 1955.

Millbourn married in 1931, Ethel Marjorie, daughter of Joseph E. Sennett. They had one son and one daughter.

LORD STRANGE

Lord Strange, 15th Baron, died on April 13th. He was 79.

Born on May 6 1900, the son of Captain Malcolm Drummond of Megginch, John Drummond, was educated at Eton. He succeeded to the title of Baron Megginch on the termination of a seven year abeyance of the barony in 1965.

Under the name John Drummond, he wrote a number of books ranging from accounts of farming on his estate, to fiction. These included: *The Bride Wore Black* (1942); *The Pocket Show Book* (1943); *Inheritance of Dreams* (1945), an account of the farming of his Megginch estate on the Carse of Gowrie; *The Naughty Mrs Thornton* (1952), an ingenious novel of social reminiscence, and *Proof Positive* a murder mystery.

MR WILLIAM GROUNDWATER

Mr William Groundwater, who was for 21 years Rector of Stromness Academy in the Orkneys, has died at the age of 76. He retired as Rector in 1976.

A distinguished educationist he was also a poet and naturalist and was the author of *Birds and Mammals of Orkney* and was a co-editor of *The New Orkney Book*.

He served on the Orkney Islands Council for a term and was at one time vice-chairman of the education committee.

His wife Mrs Rosetta Groundwater, who died in 1976, became the first and only Provost of Stromness. He is survived by his son William, resident surgeon in Orkney, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Connie.

KONSTANTIN ZARODOV

Konstantin Zarodov, a leading Soviet journalist has died at he age of 61. Zarodov had been chief editor since 1968 of the *World Maxist Review*, a theoretical and information journal for communist and allied parties that is sold in about 150 countries, and had from 1961 to 1965 been chief editor of *Sovietskaya Rossiya*. He had previously been First Deputy Chief Editor of *Pravda* and was a junior member of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party.

OBITUARY

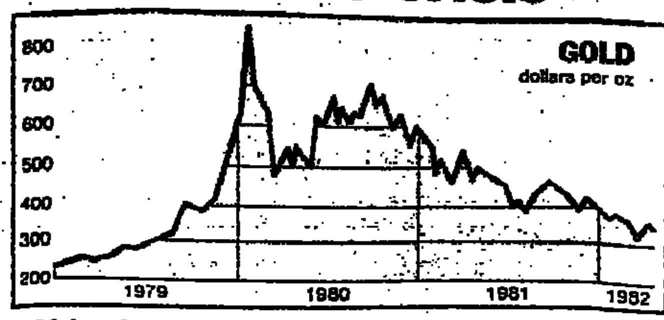
BRIGADIER FREDERICK BASTON

Service with the Royal Artillery

MR WILLIAM HUNTLEY

BUSINESS NEWS

Gold follows crisis



Gold has been following the fortunes of the Falklands crisis in recent days. Monday's drop of $14.5 to $348 an ounce as hopes rose for a negotiated settlement was continued in New York where the price fell to $341.50. But there was some recovery yesterday in London where it closed at $342.75. The dollar fell below DM 2.40 for the first time since the Argentine invasion more than a fortnight ago, after signs that the Federal Reserve Board is not going to tighten credit policy,

Nat West resists bank tax

Strong resistance to further taxation of the banks was promised by National Westminister yesterday. Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, chairman, said at the annual meeting that the banks were convinced of the soundness of their case against further tax. "We will be ready with a robust defence of our position when we can see the battleground more clearly," he said. Mr Leigh-Pemberton described the Chancellor of the Exchequer's comments in the Budget on the level of tax borne by the banks as unjustified and vague.

Staving off Soviet pianos

The EEC Commission has imposed a provisional anti dumping duty of 478 European Currency Units (about £267) on upright pianos from the Soviet Union because they were competing unfairly with pianos made in Britain. The commission found that pianos from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland and East Germany were squeezing British-made instruments out of the market for low-priced beginners' pianos, with the result that United Kingdom production fell to 13,000 in 1980 from 18,700 in 1979.

Electric truck from Lelyland

Leyland Vehicles is today announcing plans for limited production of an electric version of its 7.5 tonne Terrier truck. The battery-powered vehicle, to be built in small numbers next year, will have a top speed of 40mph and a working range of 50 miles. It has a payload capacity of 2.5 tonnes and will be aimed at local authorities

● Nigeria is to curb imports, and raise domestic interest rates by 2 per cent. President Shagari also announced measures to combat rampant smuggling that has been undermining efforts to control foreign exchange outflows. He gave no details where the two per cent increase would be applied.

Concert party

Government moves to make "concert party" share deals illegal are expected within two weeks. Orders making it a criminal offence for investors to buy shares separately with the intention of using them as one holding later will be among a number of new measures

Monopolies post

Sir Alan Neale, a former senior civil servant who has been a part-time member of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission since last May, has been appointed one of its three part-time deputy chairmen in succession to Sir Max Brown. Sir Alan was formerly Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture and is an expert on Unted States anti-trust law.

MARKET SUMMARY

Glaxo the star turn

LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 562.6 up 4.5
FT Gilts 67.45 up 0.39
FT All share 321.42 up 4.21
Bargains 15,456

Hopes for peace continued to overshadow the Stock Market but early enthusiasm was tempered by the Prime Minister's comments on the House suggesting a settlement of the Falklands crisis looked no nearer. The FT Index eased slightly off the best to close up 4.5 at 562.6

GLAXO was again the star turn among leading equities, jumping 18p to 621p on recent figures and on the prospects for the Zantac drug. This is a rise of 69p since the results were announced two weeks ago.

The market is also extremly short of stock a factor which helped Sainsbury to a 20p jump to 590p as a large—buyer remained in the market.

Business remained thin in the gilt market where there were further advances with long dates £½ firmer and shorts showing gains of £¼

Oils were a firm sector with BP putting on 6p at 302p and Ultramar jumping 13p to 406p after bullish comments from Mr. Arnold Lorbeer, chairman, in the group's annual report. This year will be one of consolidation says the board, but after capital expenditure of £450m in the next two years the group will have the basis for continued growth and sharply increased earnings.

Smiths Industries provided one of the few disappointments among companies reporting, with shares slipping 7p to 338p as market expectations of about £12m pre-tax were not met.

Supermarket group **William Low** was unchanged at 200p after a modest rights issue accompanied interim results, but there was a 17p leap to 153p for newsagents **John Menzies** after a 23 per cent profits rise and a 45p spurt to 380p for **Tilbury Group**, also on improved earnings.

Hawker Siddeley was 6p better at 302p as the market awaited finals due today, which are expected to show a jump in pre-tax profits from £113m to about £125m. Meanwhile **Harris Queensway** hardened 10p to 148p with the market looking for up to £9m pre-tax in today's figures against £5.3m.

Burton Group were 2p beter at 173p after news that Mr Ralph Halpern, chairman, had exercised an option to acquire 100,000 shares at 56p, having at the same time sold 245,000 shares at 171½p.

On the bid front **BPCC** put on 2½p at 40½p after the previous day's intervention in the bid by **John Menzies** for **Lonsdale Universal**, 1p better at 68p.

Foster Brothers shed 5p to 60p on the sale of a number of subsidiaries while profit taking clipped 20p from **Channel Tunnel** at 128p.

Banks were firmer with **Barclays** up 5p at 443p, and **Lloyds** 8p better at 421p.

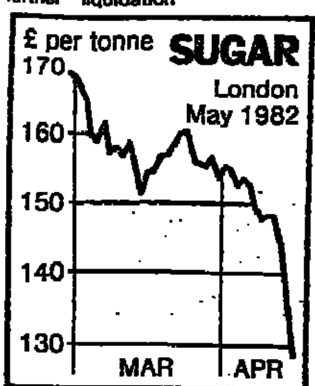
Gareth David

COMMODITIES

● Raw sugar futures closed easier, between £6.7 and £3.8 per tonne below yesterday's close

Dealers said prices drifted slightly lower from midday levels, attracting some support at lower levels, but not enough to counter the bearish sentiment. Most-traded May ended at £129.0, above its new contract low of £128.5.

In the morning reports of further producer selling, particularly by Thailand, had prompted further liquidation



MONEY MARKETS

● Period rates were a litle easier where changed. The Bank bought £305m. of bills in response to a forecast shotage of £300m.

Domestic rates:
Base rates13%
3 month interbank 13¾-13⅝
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 14 13/16-15 1/16
3 month DM 8 15/16-8 13/16
3 month Fr F 22½-22

OTHER EXCHANGES

tokyo: nikkel Dow Jones Index 7,258.15 up 122.94
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1,193.77 up 13.12

CURRENCIES

● The pound rose to $1.7745 before dropping back on renewed anxieties over the Falklands crisis. The dollar fell sharply on lower dollar interest rates and signs that the Fed does not intend to tighten credit policy.

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling
$1.7655 down 5 points
Index 89.8 down 0.1
DM 4.2450
Fr. F 11.0400
Yen 431.00
Dollar
Index 115.2 down 0.7
DM 2.3965 down 188 pts
Gold
$342.75 down $5.25

TODAY

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry, addresses annual dinner of the Process Plant Association, London. Monthly council meeting of the Confederation of British Industry. Cyclical indicators for the United Kingdom economy (March); Indices of average earnings (February); Indices of basic wage rates (March).

Board Meetings. Interims: McKechnie Brothers, MTD (Mangula); Wade Potteries. Finals: Biddle Holdings, Concord Rotaflex, Cussins Properties, Danish Bacon,

Paris talks aim to ease trade tension

From Peter Norman, Brussels, April 20

Officials from the European Community, the United States, Japan and Canada will hold a top-level meeting next month near Paris in an attempt to defuse growing tensions between the world's main trading blocks.

The meeting, which is planned for May 12 and 13 will be held along the same lines as the first informal quadripartite trade meeting this year at Key Biscayne, United States in January.

The EEC will be represented by Herr Wilhelm Haferkamp, the EEC Commissioner for External Affairs and Sir Roy Denman, the department's Director General. The United States will be represented by Mr William Brock, the United States Trade Representative. Mr Shintaro Abe, the Minister for International Trade and Industry, will attend for Japan and Canada's representative will be Mr Ed Lumley, Secretary of State for Trade.

EEC officials describe the meeting as an exercise to "clear the air" between the four trading blocks. But it will take place at a time of growing trade tension that threatens to upset the atmosphere at this year's Western economic summit at Versailles in June.

The talks can be expected to cover a whole range of trading issues from the problems created by Japan's large and growing trade surpluses with the EEC and the United States, through to specific complaints such as the anti-dumping suits brought by American steel producers against their European competitors and the growing hostility shown by the United States to the EEC's subsidized agricultural exports.

One result of the Key Biscayne meeting was an agreement that disputes between the trading blocks should be handled as far as possible in the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

However, some officials now fear that the Gatt machinery may be overtaxed by a recent flood of complaints.

In the last few months, the EEC has broken new ground by taking Japan to Gatt under Article 23 of the treaty in an attempt to get the government in Tokyo to open up the Japanese market to more foreign goods.

The United States is also pursuing complaints against the EEC for its subsidized exports of food products such as wheat, flour, sugar, poultry and pasta.

Over the last month the tension in transatlantic trading relations has increased dramatically. The EEC Commission is proposing to negotiate in Gatt a limit to the amount of corn gluten feed that the United States can sell to the European community free of import duty.

The Commission's proposal on imports of the cereal substitute has provoked hostile reaction in the United States.

The corn gluten proposal, which involves United States sales to Europe worth about $500m (about £282m) last year, is seen by the Americans as an attack on a long-established tariff-free market and as an attempt by the Commission to abuse the liberal intentions of the Gatt treaty in a way that was not envisaged at Key Biscayne.

US rules out early Soviet grain deal

Mr William Brock said yesterday that the Reagan Administration was not ready to discuss another long-term grain agreement with the Soviet Union during negotiations in Paris next month with a high-level team of Russion trade specialists (Bailey Morris, in Washington, writes). The Administration has not changed its position on a long-term agreement to meet the demands of angry United States farmers, he added.

£10m loss a blow to private docks plan

By Michael Baily Transport Correspondent

The Government's privatization plans suffered a severe blow yesterday when the British Transport Docks Board, due for a 49 per cent public flotation later this year, reported a £10.3m pre-tax loss for 1981, over £20m down on 1980's £11.5m profit.

After a decade of steady profits — around £30m a year for four years to 1979 — the board has become something of a privatizer's pet, and the setback must raise fears of either postponing the flotation or of accusations of another "bargain basement" sale of public assets at the wrong time.

The Dept of Transport where Mr David Howell is an enthusiastic privatizer, said yesterday, "The Government is still planning on privatization this year".

And Sir Humphrey Browne, retiring at 71 this month after 10 years in the chair, put a brave face on it at a London press conference. Privatization would still go ahead this year he declared, and need not be at a bargain terms which he would "strongly disapprove of".

While he agreed that last year's results "looked awful" they were entirely due to special circumstances, and the board was heading for a profit again this year after a 25 per cent rise in traffic and 20 per cent in revenue in the first quarter.

Flotation depended on a company's long-term performance rather than one bad year, Sir Humphrey said, and few companies could match the board's profit record over the past decade.

While last year's results were not helpful and might have put the timetable back, they were "not a setback overall for privatization," he said.

The special circumstances which upset results were an estimated £15m loss because of industrial action at Southampton which diverted big container ships for much of the year, a £5m bill for severance pay to non-docker staff, a £6m bill for delays by the government in approving new severance terms for dockers, and subsidized competition from London, Liverpool, and Bristol.

Without these, Sir Humphrey claimed, 1981 could have been quite good despite the recession. He forsaw a return to 20 per cent profits, while declining to specify the year in which this might happen.

BL 'not breaking EEC rules'

By Peter Waymark

BL yesterday rejected a charge that it was breaking a European Commmunity agreement over the level of British content in the Triumph Acclaim car, which is based on a Japanese Honda design.

Mr Vittorio Ghidella, managing director of Fiat, claimed that the BL-Honda collaboration on the Acclaim was in breach of an EEC demand that there should be 80 per cent local content in such ventures.

BL said: "This is nonsense, there is no such regulation. The only figure we know of


Triumph Acclaim: content disputed

is 50 per cent local content requirement. It seems Mr Ghidella has got his facts confused".

BL also disputed Mr Ghidella's assertion that the British content of the Acclaim was only 60 per cent. "The ex-works value of the car, including the cost of labour at Cowley, is 70 per cent", the company said.

BL went on: "The Acclaim is of EEC origin according to all relevant Community regulations and, in fact, this has been accepted by the Italian authorities for type approval purposes."

Mr Ghidella, who was speaking at the Turin Motor Show, accused the Japanese of using back door methods of increasing their foothold in Europe, now that direct imports to several countries were limited by quota or voluntary agreement.

"We do not feel that the collaboration between BL and Honda is fair and it is one of the cases we are most concerned about," he said.

Menzies hopes to sway Lonsdale in bid talks

By Gareth David

Mr John Menzies, chairman of the newsagent and bookselling group, is due to meet Mr Norman Ramseyer, chairman of Lonsdale Universal, today to discuss Menzies' £5.64m cash bid.

After picking up an 11.22 stake, Menzies cannot add to its stake for seven days under Takeover Code rules. It can then acquire up to 30 per cent before the first closing date of the bid.

The Lonsdale board met their financial advisers Kleinwort Benson yesterday to consider the Menzies offer, but in the meantime strongly advised shareholders to take no action.

Mr Robert Maxwell's British Printing and Communication Corporation hoped to halt the Menzies bid by picking up a 6.51 per cent stake in Lonsdale.

Meanwhile, Menzies shares celebrated yesterday's announcement of a 23 per cent boost in pre-tax profits from £7.66m to £9.43m with a 17p jump to 253p. Dividends for the year to January are increased from 5.32p per share gross to 6.39p after adjustment for last year's scrip issue.

Lloyd's denies writing new Argentine Insurance

Sanction-busting report rejected

By Peter Wilson-Smith and Anthony Bevins

Lloyd's, the London insurance market, denied being party to sanctions-busting yesterday as confusion persisted over the involvement of British insurance interests with Argentina since government sanctions were imposed on April 3 after the Falklands invasion. There has been speculation that British companies have continued to negotiate on new business for Argentina.

This came after allegations in Parliament yesterday by Mr Christopher Price (Labour, Lewisham West) that members of Lloyd's syndicates had given further insurance cover for the Argentine airlines and were arranging the renewal of the policy which expires on May 1.

But Lloyd's yesterday rebuffed these claims. No policy on Argentine business had been signed since April 2 and any new policies had been shelved since that date, a spokesman said.

Mr Peter Rees, the Trade Minister, is expected to reply today to a priority written question concerning British involvement in insurance for Argentina, which has been tabled by Mr Price.

Mr Tim Brennan, deputy chairman of Lloyd's, gave an assurance to the Department of Trade yesterday that the renewal of the reinsurance for Aerolinas Argentinas, the Argentine airline, was not being handled in London. Lloyd's officials were also in touch with insurance brokers yesterday to ensure adherence to the market's policy on Argentine business.

On April 14, Lloyd's issued a notice making clear that no Lloyd's brokers or underwriters should be arranging new business with Argentina. This came after the Bank of England's guidelines on the sanctions.

Although no premiums are being received from Argentina and any claims have to be paid into a special holding account at the Bank of England, the Department of Trade confirmed yesterday that is was not illegal to do business with Argentina if no claims were met.

However, there has been unconfirmed speculation that some British companies were attempting to circumvent restricitons by channelling business through Switzerland.

Sedgwick Group, which with Frank B. Hall, the United States insurance broker, has in the past handled reinsurancea of Aerolinas Argentines for the Argentine insurance monopoly Inder (Institut Nacional de Reasseguros) firmly denied on Monday that it is now handling the renewal of this business.

In New York this week, Mr Gordon Cobleigh, vice-president of Frank B. Hall, said that it was his understanding that Frank B. Hall was now exclusive broker for the business and was trying to place it all.

The reinsurance for Aerolineas Argentinas is believed to be highly profitable with $8 to $10 (£4.5m to £5.6m) worth of premiums at stake. The aircraft fleet is believed to be valued at $711m (£403m) and includes seven 747s and seven 707s.

In a telex dated April 16 Frank B. Hall offered INA UK Holdings, a London company, a share in the reinsurance business and asked it: "Please advise support earliest possible Monday April 19."

☐ Lloyds Bank International confirmed it had withdrawn from its lead management role in $100m credit for the Salto Grande Hydroelectric project between Argentina and Uruguay because of British sanctions against Argentina.

Lord Grade: keeps US links

Lord Grade finally bows out at ACC

By Philip Robinson

Lord Grade, ousted as chairman of Associated Communications Corporation three months ago by Mr Robert Holmes à Court, resigned as a director of the company last night.

But he remains executive deputy chairman of ITC Entertainments Inc, ACC's American subsidiary, the main source of his £200,000 a year salary. Further news of his future plans is expected next week.

His departure was announced by ACC late last night in a boardroom shake-up which leaves only one of the nine directors shown in the last accounts on the main board and creates a new executive board for day-to-day management which includes two ACC directors and two of the company's executives.

The reshuffle comes after the Australian financier's TVW Enterprises gained control of ACC with a two-tier offer which values the company at £60m. His takeover went unconditional four days ago with 90.01 per cent of the non voting shares and 88.76 per cent of the voting shares.

Mr Jolmes à Court remains chairman of both the main and executive boards, but is standing down as chief executive, a post which will be abolished. Instead Mr Bert Reuter, who has been running ACC in the absence of Mr Holmes a Court, is appointed group managing director and sits on the main board with Lord Windlesham, and the three new non-executive directors, Sir Michael Clapham, Mr George Preston, and Mr Michael Edwards QC.

The executive board will consist of Mr Reuter as deputy chairman, Mr Louis Benjamin, Mr Louis Michael, Mr Anthony Lucas, the company secretary, and Mr Derek Williams who took an ACC's financial responsibilities after Mr Holmes à Court made his first takeover bid and headed the board in mid-January.

Barred from payoff talks

Mr Ralph Quartane, Post Office Pension Fund chief executive, was physically restrained yesterday from entering an ACC shareholders meeting where members were due to vote on a record golden handshake for dismissed managing director, Mr Jack Gill.

Mr Quartano, whose fund is leading a number of institutional inestors in legal opposition to the payoff arrived a few minutes later for the noon meeting to find that a decision had been taken to allow holders of voting shares to attend.

ACC employees, who said they had instructions from the office of Mr Robert Halmes à Court, chairman to allow only voting shareholders into the meeting, prevented him from moving further than the lobby.

Mr Quartano said: "Mr Holmes à Court tells me that those members of the staff that prevented me entering had misunderstood his instructions. It was not non-voting shareholders who were to be barred from the meeting but the press." Asked if was satisfied with that explanation he said: "I don't want to comment."

Exchange takes on another watchdog

By Our Financial Staff

Mr John Young, aged 44, a senior partner of stockbrokers Simon & Coates is to resign from his firm and take up the new position of Director of Policy and Planning at the Stock Exchange next month.

He will be the second stockbroker to swop a partnership for a staff job with the Exchange's administration in six months. The last was Mr Robert Wilkinson who became the Exchange's Inspector keeping a watch on firms' accounts and business conduct, last November.

"I am delighted, I think my long experience as a working stockbroker will help in the new job. It was a personal decision, but I would like to be of service to the Stock Exchange as a whole," Mr Young said.

Mr Young, a member of the ruling stock exchange council for the past four years, is chairman of the quotations Committee and sits on the Property and Finance and the Appeal Committees. He has been with Simon and Coates for 21 years and a partner for the past 17. Mr Young will resign from both his firm and the council before taking his new appointment on May 25.

He will report directly to Mr Jeffrey Knight who was appointed Stock Exchange chief executive two months ago on the resignation of Mr Robert Fell.

His area or responsibility will cover the policy of the membership and quotations departments, planning and relations with external institutions at home and abroad.

NEDO call for change in industry

By Edward Townsend Industrial Correspondent

Mr Geoffrey Chandler, director general of the National Economic Development Office, yesterday called for change "across the whole spectrum of society" to raise Britain in the world industrial league.

Britain, he said, had performed worse than any of the country's major industrial competitors since the war. "This is regardless of the political party in power. There has been a steady movement to the bottom of the industrial league".

Mr Chandler, recently reappointed for a further year to the top job at NEDO, has often been critical of both sides of industry and of government and civil servants for the lack of industrial consensus. As director of the nation's major tripartite economic forum, he has championed the cause of long-term industrial strategy and attacked what he has described as the dogma and ignorance that have exacerbated Britain's industrial problems.

Speaking at the annual conference of the Banking, Insurance and Finance Union in Blackpool, he listed the five forces in society that were not playing their rightful role — shareholders, non-executive directors, employees, trade unions and government.

More employee involvement was needed; until workers had the resources of analysis and skill to match those of management, he believed their part in society would not be as creative and as helpful to change as it ought to be.

S[illegible]hs spot-on . . . diamonds lose cash-appeal

On tar[illegible] but lo[illegible]ng its sig[illegible]

Steers fr[illegible]iths Industries on its fina[illegible] performance are obviously [illegible]stening to (Sally White writ[illegible]).

Expecta[illegible] for the interim figures w[illegible]pot on: the pretax was rig[illegible] the middle of the range a[illegible]17m against £9.97m and the [illegible]dend was 4p against 3.7p, [illegible]crease is to reduce the dispari[illegible] between interim and final.

So [illegible]n Smiths warns that it may [illegible]rove possible to mantain the [illegible] level of profits achieved in th[illegible]cond half of last year, and rais[illegible]uestions about the possi-bili[illegible]f continuing an unbroken, re[illegible] profit growth, then analysts m[illegible] down their forecasts. A[illegible]nst £29m for the full year [illegible]casts could be less than £26m, [illegible]n if dividend growth is main-[illegible]ned.

Even at a reduced forecast, Smiths is on a rating of 14 times. When it spread of engineering activities — aerospace, defence, cars, marine and medical products — are going well, that may be justified. But aerospace is no longer a guarantee of a glamour rating — Smiths supply is to Boeing as well as the Airbus programme. Cars continue to be depressed by world recession and, distribution and marine business is down.

The medical side is doing particularly well — trading profit up rom £1.77m to £3.55m. But while profits there will continue to grow, particularly in the United States, the same may very well not be true of the Australian and South African businesses. Interest rates in both countries are rising to the detriment of economic growth.

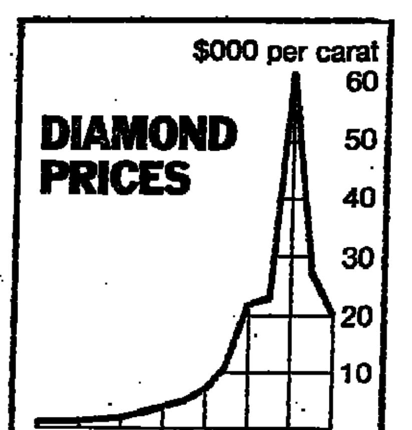
Smiths lists the reasons for caution for 1982 as a whole. As its financial year finishes in July, it has a very clear picture.

World economic activity is stagnant. Deferments in military procurement and a slow-down in civil aircraft orders are restricting short-term growth in aerospace. Prospects for all businesses apart from medical remain depressed.

Interest charges are up, at £2.9m for the half year against £2.0m last time. Smiths' reason is that further investment was required to finance the growth of overseas activities.

The shares closed at 338p, down from 345p on the figures.

Hard stones at soft prices



Diamonds are the latest raw material for which the words "new low" are being used: an Ashton Joint Venture valuer has made the lowest ever valuation of diamonds from the Venture's Argyle prospect in Australia (Sally White writes).

The Australian company, CRA, which has a 56.8 per cent beneficial interest in the Ashton Joint Venture, is 57.2 per cent owned by Rio Tinto Zinc. In its report for the quarter to March 31 CRA says that the latest valuation reflects the present depressed conditions in the diamond industry. As with other precious raw materials, world recession has diminished demand.

The Venture valuer assessed 32,000 carats from the Northern and Southern sections of the AK-1 Kimberlite Pipe, and gave an average valuation of $7 a carat.

This compares with the previous valuation made in the last quarter of 1981 by the Central Selling Organization of between $7.75 and $8.40 a carat. In the past, valuations as high as three times this figure have been made in the four-year history of the working.

The chart shows how the price of the Carat D Flawless, a first rate diamond, soared with the price of gold and then fell sharply. This is the top end of the diamond market — the Gemmological Institute of America says it certifies only 70 or 80 of such stones a year. Prices of other diamonds have followed a similar, but less extreme, path.

Bold bid by Britannia

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

According to Britannia, whose unit trust group owns just over 29 per cent of the trust's shares, this rather expensive way of raising money is justified. But judgment depends on how the money, which would be raised by liquidating the investment trust portfolio, is spent.

At this stage, all Britannia will say is the money will be used to expand its activities — it had £10m in cash at the last balance sheet date and this bid is valued at £15.3m on the share offer of £13m on the cash offer. Britannia adds: "In particular it is intended to acquire more fund management groups both in the United Kingdom and overseas." At the moment several potential acquisitions in the United States and elsewhere are under scrutiny.

Terms of the bid are 286.5p a share and the cash alternative is of just over 252p. On the news, the shares of General and Commercial Investment Trust gained 12p to 248p. The share bid is more than 10 per cent above the net asset value.

Rufuge is left wondering about Britannia's reasons for bidding so high. The assurance group is leaving its bid on the table, but will not raise its value.

Britannia had had its eye on this investment trust for sometime: it is a useful size. It would seem to have been preparing its bid simutaneously as Refuge. To questions about the cheaper option of a rights issue, Britannia just point to the state of the market. In fact there is even a Falkland Island clause in this bid to give cover while the underwriting is being arranged. This says the offer is conditional on war not being declared or if there are "major hostilities without a declaration of war prior to 5 pm" yesterday.

WALL STREET

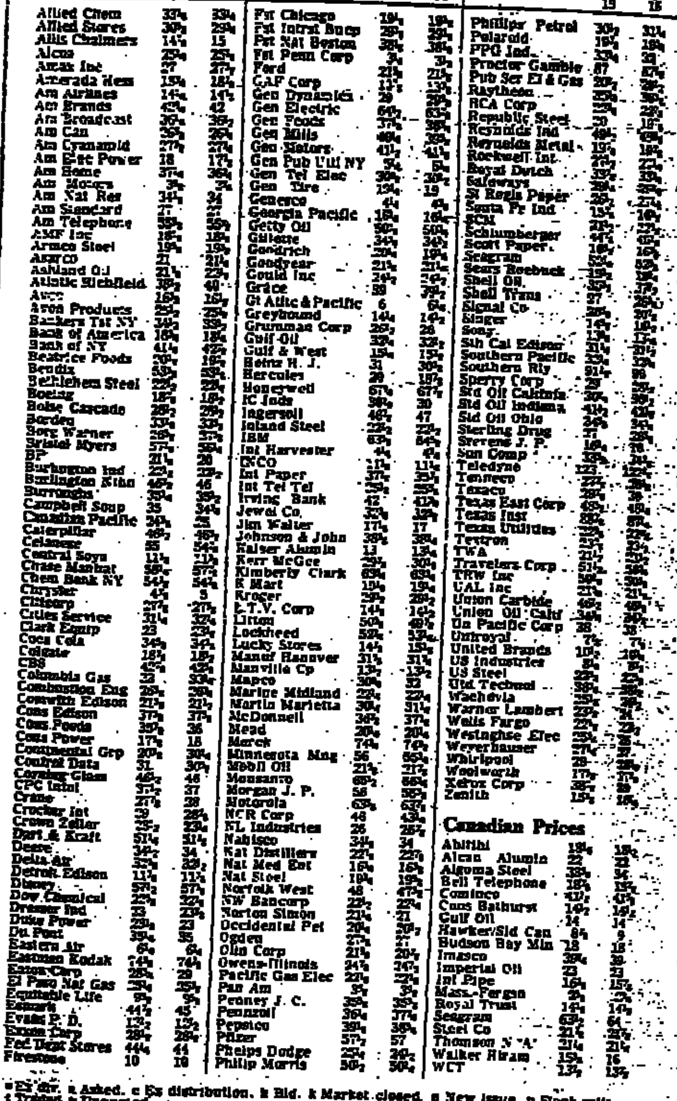
New York April 20.—Share prices slipped lower in early trading under the combined pressure of profit-taking and the uncertainty surrounding the Falkland Islands situation.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average was down by about 2½ points, continuing the downtrend that started late yesterday.

Declines outnumbered advances by five to four and volume totalled some 9m shares in the first half hour of trading.

Analysts said investors are also concerned about the continued lack of any compromise between Congress and the White House on a Federal Budget "package."

The Wall Street closing prices relate to Monday's close. Later publication is caused by Britain's change to Summer Time and will cease when the U.S. changes to Summer Time.



	Apr 19	Apr 16
Allied Chem	33¾	33¾
Allied Stores	30½	29¾
Allis Chalmers	14¾	15
Alcoa	25¾	25¾
Amax Inc	27	27½
Amerada Hess	19¾	18¾
Am Airlines	14¾	14½
Am Brands	42¾	42
Am Broadcast	30¾	30½
Am Can	26¾	26¾
Am Cyanamid	27½	27¾
Am Elec Power	18	17⅞
Am Home	37¼	36¾
Am Motors	3⅝	3⅝
Am Nat Res	34½	34
Am Standard	27	27
Am Telephone	55⅞	55⅞
AMF Inc	18⅛	18¾
Armco Steel	19¾	19¾
Asarco	21	21¾
Ashland Oil	21½	22¾
Atlantic Richfield	39½	40
Avco	16¾	16½
Avon Products	25¼	25¾
Bankers Tst NY	34½	33½
Bank of America	18¾	18¾
Bank of NY	41¼	42½
Beatrice Foods	20½	19½
Bendix	53⅞	53¾
Bethlehem Steel	22⅝	22¾
Boeing	18⅞	18½
Boise Cascade	28½	29½
Borden	33¾	33⅞
Borg Warner	28⅞	[illegible]
Bristol Myers	57⅞	58¼
BP	21¼	20
Burlington Ind	22½	22½
Burlington Nthn	46⅞	46
Burroughs	35¾	35½
Campbell Soup	35	34¾
Canadian Pacific	34¾	35
Caterpillar	48½	48½
Celanese	55	54¾
Central Soya	11¼	11½
Chase Manhat	58⅞	57⅞
Chem Bank NY	54½	54¾
Chrysler	4⅞	5
Citicorp	27⅞	27⅞
Cities Service	31¼	32¾
Clark Equip	23	23½
Coca Cola	34⅝	34⅞
Colgate	18⅞	18½
CBS	42⅞	42¾
Columbia Gas	32	33⅞
Combustion Eng	26¾	26¾
Comwlth Edison	21⅞	21½
Cons Edison	37⅞	37⅞
Cons Foods	35⅞	36
Cons Power	17⅞	18
Continental Grp	30½	30¾
Control Data	31	30½
Corning Glass	46½	46
CPC Intnl	37½	37
Crane	27⅞	28
Crocker Int	29	28¾
Crown Zeller	25½	23¾
Dart & Kraft	51¼	51¼
Deere	34½	34
Delta Air	32¾	32½
Detroit Edison	11⅞	11⅞
Disney	57½	57¾
Dow Chemical	22¾	22¾
Dresser Ind	23	23⅞
Duke Power	23⅛	23
Du Pont	35¾	35
Eastern Air	6⅛	6⅛
Eastman Kodak	74¾	74¾
Eaton Corp	28¾	29
El Paso Nat Gas	25¾	25½
Equitable Life	9⅞	9⅞
Esmark	44½	45
Evans P. D.	13½	13½
Exxon Corp	28⅛	28¾
Fed Dept Stores	44¼	44
Firestone	10	10

	Apr 19	Apr 16
Fst Chicago	19¼	19¾
Fst Intst Bncp	29½	29½
Fst Nat Boston	38¾	38¾
Fst Penn Corp	3⅛	3½
Ford	21⅜	21½
GAF Corp	13⅛	13⅞
Gen Dynamics	29	29⅝
Gen Electric	64½	63⅞
Gen Foods	37⅞	36⅞
Gen Mills	40¾	39⅞
Gen Motors	41½	41⅞
Gen Pub Util NY	5⅞	5¾
Gen Tel Elec	30⅞	30½
Gen Tire	19¾	19
Genesco	4⅛	4⅞
Georgia Pacific	18⅞	18⅝
Getty Oil	50⅞	50⅞
Gillette	34½	34½
Goodrich	20¾	19¾
Goodyear	21⅜	21¾
Gould Inc	24½	24½
Grace	39	39½
Gt Atltc & Pacific	6	6⅛
Greyhound	14¼	14½
Grumman Corp	26½	26
Gulf Oil	32¾	32½
Gulf & West	15¼	15⅞
Heinz H. J.	31	30⅞
Hercules	20	18⅞
Honeywell	67⅞	67⅞
IC Inds	30⅛	30
Ingersoll	46⅞	47
Inland Steel	22½	22½
IBM	63⅞	64⅞
Int Harvester	4⅛	4⅛
INCO	11⅛	11¼
Int Paper	37⅞	35⅞
Int Tel Tel	25⅞	25¾
Irving Bank	42	41⅞
Jewel Co.	32⅞	32⅞
Jim Walter	17⅛	17
Johnson & John	38¾	38¾
Kaiser Alumin	13	13¼
Kerr McGee	29⅞	30⅞
Kimberly Clark	63⅞	63¾
K Mart	19⅞	19¾
Kroger	29⅞	28½
L.T.V. Corp	14⅛	14⅞
Litton	50⅞	49⅞
Lockheed	52⅞	53⅞
Lucky Stores	14⅛	15⅛
Manuf Hanover	31⅞	31¾
Manville Cp	13½	13½
Mapco	30⅞	32
Marine Midland	22⅞	22¼
Martin Marietta	30¼	31¼
McDonnell	38⅞	37⅞
Mead	20⅞	20¼
Merck	74⅞	74⅞
Minnesota Mng	56	55¾
Mobil Oil	21⅞	21⅞
Monsanto	68½	68¾
Morgan J. P.	58	58⅞
Motorola	63⅞	63⅞
NCR Corp	48	43¾
NL Industries	26	25⅞
Nabisco	34⅛	34
Nat Distillers	22⅞	22⅞
Nat Med Ent	16⅛	16⅞
Nat Steel	19¼	19⅞
Norfolk West	48	47⅞
NW Bancorp	22½	22¾
Norton Simon	21¾	21
Occidental Pet	20⅞	20½
Ogden	27⅞	27
Olin Corp	21⅛	20⅞
Owens-Illinois	24⅞	24½
Pacific Gas Elec	22⅞	22⅞
Pan Am	3⅞	3⅞
Penney J. C.	35⅞	35⅞
Pennzoil	36¼	37⅞
Pepsico	38¼	38⅞
Pfizer	57½	57
Phelps Dodge	25¾	24½
Philip Morris	50½	50¾

	Apr 19	Apr 16
Phillips Petrol	30½	31¼
Polaroid	19⅞	19⅞
PPG Ind	33¾	33
Proctor Gamble	87	87⅞
Pub Ser El & Gas	20½	20½
Raytheon	35⅞	36⅞
RCA Corp	22¾	22½
Republic Steel	20	19⅞
Reynolds Ind	49⅞	49⅞
Reynolds Metal	19⅞	18⅞
Rockwell Int	21½	21⅞
Royal Dutch	33⅞	33¾
Safeways	28¾	28⅞
St Regis Paper	26⅞	27¼
Santa Fe Ind	15⅞	16⅞
SCM	21½	22½
Schlumberger	44⅞	43⅞
Scott Paper	16⅞	16⅞
Seagram	53⅞	53⅞
Sears Roebuck	19⅞	19⅞
Shell Oil	35⅞	35⅞
Shell Trans	27	28⅞
Signal Co	28⅞	30⅞
Singer	14⅞	18⅞
Sony	13⅞	13⅞
Sth Cal Edison	31⅞	31½
Southern Pacific	33⅞	32¾
Southern Rly	91½	[illegible]
Sperry Corp	29	[illegible]
Std Oil California	30⅞	30½
Std Oil Indiana	41½	42⅞
Std Oil Ohio	34⅞	34⅞
Sterling Drug	21	[illegible]
Stevens J. P.	16⅞	18
Sun Comp	33⅞	34⅞
Teledyne	123	122⅞
Tenneco	27⅞	28⅞
Texaco	28⅞	30
Texas East Corp	48⅞	48⅞
Texas Inst	88⅞	87⅞
Texas Utilities	22⅞	22⅞
Textron	23⅞	23⅞
TWA	21⅞	22⅞
Travelers Corp	51½	[illegible]
TRW Inc	50⅞	50⅞
UAL Inc	21⅞	21¼
Union Carbide	48½	48⅞
Union Oil Calif	34⅞	30⅞
Un Pacific Corp	38	38
Uniroyal	7⅞	7⅞
United Brands	10½	10⅞
US Industries	8⅞	8⅞
US Steel	22⅞	22⅞
Utd Technol	38⅞	38⅞
Wachovia	35⅞	36⅞
Warner Lambert	22⅞	24
Wells Fargo	22⅞	22⅞
Westinghse Elec	25⅞	25⅞
Weyerhauser	27⅞	27⅞
Whirlpool	28	28⅞
Woolworth	17⅞	17⅞
Xerox Corp	38⅞	39
Zenith	15⅞	15⅞

Canadian Prices

	Apr 19	Apr 16
Abitibi	18¾	18½
Alcan Alumin	22	22
Algoma Steel	33¾	34
Bell Telephone	18¾	18¾
Cominco	41½	41⅞
Cons Bathurst	14½	14½
Gulf Oil	14	14
Hawker/Sid Can	8¾	9
Hudson Bay Min	18	18
Imasco	39¾	39
Imperial Oil	23	23
Int Pipe	16¼	15⅞
Mass.-Fergsn	2⅞	2⅞
Royal Trust	14¼	14½
Seagram	63½	64
Steel Co	21⅞	21⅞
Thomson N 'A'	21¼	21¼
Walker Hiram	15¾	16
WCT	13¾	13½

* Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

OVERSEAS COMPANIES

Fried Krupp raised world group external sales by seven per cent last year to DM14,800m and recorded a 26 per cent increase in orders received to DM18,900m, Herr Helmut Metzger, managing board member said.

Sales in the first three months of 1982 were almost 10 per cent up on a year ago, but he gave no figures.

New orders in the first three months were down from a year ago but still over a third higher than this year's first quarter sales, Herr Metzger said.

He said last year's orders were made up of an 89 per cent increase to DM9,400m in foreign orders.

He gave no 1981 earnings details and made no forecast for this year.

Oerlikon-Buehrle Holding said its consolidated group profit fell by 88 per cent in 1981, to 23.9m Swiss Francs from Sw Fr195.9m in 1980. The company's directors decided to cut the annual dividend to 10 per cent from 15 per cent.

Total group sales in 1981 fell about 3 per cent, to Sw Fr3,99m from Sw Fr4,112m in 1980. Sales in the diversified manufacturer's most important sector, military products, dropped 23 per cent, while sales in civilian sectors rose an overall 8 per cent despite poor results by some companies in the civilian area.

The holding company's net profit fell in 1981 to Sw Fr37m from Sw Fr60.3m in 1980.

Taxed profit at the four gold mines managed by **Rand Mines** fell to 31.3m rand in the first quarter of 1982, 47.5 per cent lower than profits in the previous three months.

The slump was caused by a weaker gold price, rising costs and provision for the higher taxes on gold mines announced in the South African budget last month.

Two of the group's mines, East Rand Proprietary and Durban Roodepoort Deep, plan to claim financial assistance from the South African government to compensate for the lower gold price received and spending on capital projects.

Durban Deep's taxed profit dropped to 2.6m rand between January and March, from 8.4m rand in the fourth quarter of 1981. East Rand reported a 6.9m rand loss, compared with a profit of 8.8m rand in the previous three months.

The group's largest mine, Harmony, reported taxed profit of 21.7m rand in the first quarter of 1982, down from 24.9m rand. The mine's unit costs rose from 39.70 rand per ton milled to 48.66 rand, while the gold price received fell from 13,190 rand per kilogram to 11,594 rand.

Krupp Stahl said it expects profits to show radical improvement on 1982, after a group net loss of DM112m last year.

A shareholders' letter said steel output is unlikely to rise this year owing to the state of the economy, but higher EEC steel prices and continued restructuring and cost-paring will raise earnings distinctly, the group said.

Fried Krupp and National Iranian Steel have respective stakes of about 70 and 25 per cent in the company.

After-tax profit of **Westlb Asia** rose 41 per cent to 22.8m Hongkong dollars in 1981 from $HK16.1m in 1980, the bank's West German parent, Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale, reported yesterday.

LATEST RESULTS

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Bodycote (F)	26.39(28.08)	0.91(1.08)	9.02(8.88)	2(2)	1/7	4(4)
Boustead (F)	44.4(38.2)	1.42(2.13)	1.32(2.22)	0.7(0.7)	—	1.2(1.2)
C.L.R.P. Inv. (I)	—(—)	0.38(0.36)	1.8(1.71)	1.6(1.6)	1/6	—(3.5)
Edinburgh Inv. (F)	—(—)	8.4c(7.2c)	—(—)	1.2(1.1)	28/6	2.1(1.9b)
Estate Duties (F)	—(—)	3.26(3.19)	2.37(2.34a)	1.5(1.4a)	23/6	2.3(2.2a)
Green's Economiser (F)	32.1(30.66)	2.81(1.86)	22.5(15.1a)	2.8(2.6a)	29/5	5.7(4.9a)
Hamilton Oil (F)	20.4(25.8)	13.1(18.8)	—(—)	1.0(—)	—	1.0(—)
Wm. Low (I)	63.1(57.1)	1.05(0.83)	—(—)	2.1(2.1)	—	—(7.5)
Lamont (F)	9.93(6.21)	0.46(0.42)	3.8(3.3)	0.8(0.7)	1/7	1.2(1.1)
J. Menzies (F)	336.7(288.1)	9.43(7.66)	28.2(21.8)	3.05(2.5a)	—	4.5(3.75a)
H. Perry (F)	99.05(106.4)	3.72(3.41)	13.4(11.4)	2.25(2)	1/7	3.75(3.5)
Silvermines (F)	—(—)	3.32(1.8)	24.05(8.39)	2(2)	2/7	3.5(3)
Smiths Inds. (I)	187.8(163.5)	11.1(9.97)	—(—)	4(3.7)	17/6	—(10.5)
Tilbury (F)	47.3(55.73)	2.1(0.62b)	81.76(41.4b)	19(18)	22/6	25(22.3)
Utd. Parcels (F)	40.1(32.6)	6.05(5.03)	15.9(14.4)	3.3(2.5)	—	4.5(3.5a)
Webaters (F)	37.4(30.35)	1.32(0.82)	7.14(7.21)	1.7(1.6)	—	2.5(2.3)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. b=Loss. c=Trading profit.

BIDS AND DEALS

Consolidated Gold Fields has bought, through its ARC Marine subsidiary, the marine aggregates business of Royal Boskalis Westminister of the Netherlands for between £10m and £15m.

ARC Marine is acquiring Westminister Gravels, a fringe activity of RBW, which owns three dredgers. Its main business is supplying marine dredged sand and gravel to United Kingdom and European customers. Last year Westminister made pretax profits of £946,000 on turnover of £7.3m. It employs 100 people. For ARC the acquisition bolsters its own marine aggregates business and reinforces its long term commitment to marine dredging.

RBW sees the move as the best possible to provide the long term support for Westminister in the light of rationalization of the aggregates industry over the last few years.

Charterhouse Petroleum has withdrawn its £15.5m bid for CCP North Sea Associates after making an agreement with Cluff Oil where, subject to Department of Energy consent, it will acquire from Cluff a 17.1 per cent stake in United Kingdom North Sea Block 20/8.

This adjoins Block 20/2 in which Charterhouse has a 9.8 per cent interest and where an oil discovery was made last year. A well is due to be started in 20/8 next month.

The acquisition of this stake in 20/8 was a central feature of Charterhouse Petroleum's bid for CCP. But Charterhouse said its decision to withdraw was also influenced by the results of CCP's Well 12/28-1, the lower than forecast level of oil production from the CCP Buchan Field interest in the first quarter of 1982, and the significant reduction in CCP's net current assets since the last year end.

Cluff is CCP's largest shareholder with a 29.9 per cent of the shares.

This move by Charterhouse leaves the way clear for Tricentrol which announced a rival recommended offer worth some £15.26m on March 16. A Tricentrol offer document issued last week said it had received irrevocable acceptances in respect of 15.2 per cent of the CCP equity, with Cluff confirming its support of the Tricentrol offer subject to the lapsing of its undertaking to accept the Charterhouse bid.

Cussins Property has obtained detailed planning consent for reconstruction and refurbishment of its freehold Handyside Arcade; a two-storey retail arcade in Percy St, in the centre of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The company estimates that on completion the scheme will have an investment value in the region of £5m.

Dry Cleaner **Sketchley** has extended its $33 a share bid for Means Services Inc of the United States until April 23.

APPOINTMENTS

Mr W. G. Barrett has been named chairman and chief executive of London American International Corporation (LAICO). He takes over from Mr G. W. Taylor, who becomes Midland Bank chief executive on May 1. Mr Barrett, a general manager of Midland Bank, will also have responsibility for Midland Bank Group International Trade Services, including export finance, aerospace, project finance and the offshore trust corporations.

Mr L. S. Kachelriess, managing director of London American Finance Corporation has been appointed a director of Laico. Mr R. L. Wyatt, an assistant general manager of Midland Bank, is to become a director of Laico. He is also named general manager of the international trade services organization.

Mr L. V. D. Tindale, deputy chairman of Finance for Industry (FFI) has resigned as a director of Laico and becomes a director of London American Marketing Corporation (Lamco), in which FFI retains a shareholding. Mr A. J. Ponte has resigned as chief executive and managing director of Laico.

Mr Brian Crosby is to join RHP Bearings as managing director. He will also be appointed to the board of the parent company RHP Group.

INTERNATIONAL



UNITED STATES

Trade with S. America to increase

Congressman Bill Brock said the United States is intent on increasing trade with South America, including Argentina, when he met reporters in Washington to discuss a trip last week to Argentina, Brazil and Peru. He emphasized that the Falklands crisis, in terms of trade, was not raised.

There have been press reports that the United States might consider trade or other economic sanctions against Argentina, but Mr Brock declined to discuss the reports because of delicate negotiations.

W Germany

West Germany's 1983 gross national product (GNP) will rise 3 per cent in real, or price adjusted terms, from 1982, Dr Otto Lambsdorff, Economics Minister, predicted at the opening of the Hanover Industrial Fair last night.

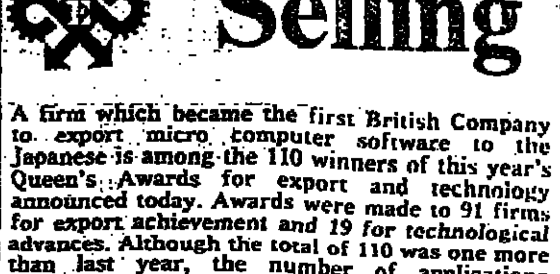
China

Peking has agreed to increase trade with the Soviet Union by 43 per cent this year, but this involves further planned reduction of capital goods purchases, while raw material imports from Moscow will rise, western economists said here today. The agreement set the value of bilateral trade at $302m (£18.3m) 43 per cent up on the previous year but far below the 1979 record of $503.3m.

Turkey

Turkey's foreign debt stood at $15,090m (£8,672m) in April, the central bank announced in Ankara yesterday. Only $2,100m of the debt is short-term representing an improvement over 1978-79, when short-term foreign debts which came to as much as half of its total foreign obligations.

The Queen's Awards



Selling technology to Japan

A firm which became the first British Company to export micro computer software to the Japanese is among the 110 winners of this year's Queen's Awards for export and technology announced today. Awards were made to 91 firms for export achievement and 19 for technological advances. Although the total of 110 was one more than last year, the number of applications received for the awards was down from more than 1200 to only 1079, the lowest since the 1974 oil crisis. The present recession has taken its toll of the number of companies applying for awards in the export section with only 818 firms believing they were worthy of consideration this year.

One of the significant features of this year's awards is the number of small companies recognized for their achievements with about 45 per cent of winning firms employing less than 200. A typical example of the effectiveness of small companies is Micro Focus, a London-based software firm, which has been established for less than six years. Last year it became the first software company to win an award for a technological breakthrough. This time its award is for export achievement with almost three quarters of the firm's turnover earned abroad. It recently became the first British company to export micro-computer software to the Japanese.

An even smaller firm, with a team of only six, has been similarly honoured for its efforts in the production and export of military pyrotechnics, and other defence equipment. Turnover at Richard Unwin International has grown from less than £150,000 in 1979 to around £2.5m last year. Among its product range are simulation systems to reproduce rifle and machine gun fire; mortar, grenade and shell bursts and larger scale explosions.

Another successful small firm is the Clwyd based Tiger Tim products which has won an award for export achievement through the sale of kerosene firelighters to the Middle East, Europe and even the Southern Pacific.

This year one company has received a double award. The Actuation Division of Lucas Aerospace has gained an award for its sales of hydraulic and pneumatic actuation systems used in aircraft secondary flying controls, for which it also won an award last year. At the same time the division wins a technology award for its innovative work in gas turbine engine re-heat nozzle and thrust reverse actuation systems. This technology has contributed greatly to aircraft safety through lower fire risk and engine weight.

This year the export awards recognise some of the trading difficulties British companies have encountered. Seldom seen among the list of export winners are hotel groups, but one such is Comfort Hotels International which operates 27 hotels in Britain and overseas.

The awards also recognize the achievements of the independent Holborn Law Tutors, a college which provides full time degree and professional training for British and overseas students. The college has won the award for the export of its services to some 15 countries mainly in SE Asia and Africa. Merchant bankers Morgan Grenfell win an award, for the second time. It exports its sevices to most parts of the world, in particular to North America, South-east Asia, South America and the communist countries.

The judges, under the chairmanship of Sir Douglas Wass, joint head of the Home Civil Service, were generally impressed with the overall standard of entries. They believed it was the recession rather than any lack of interest which kept entries at a low level this year. They stressed that the technology awards are made, not for inventions, but for products with a definite market and a proven record.

FOR EXPORT

Aerocoldform; Aircraft and Instrument Demisting; Aircraft Furnishing International; Alvis; Aston Electronic Developments; Aviation Traders (Engineering); BICC Power Cables; BIS Software; The Ballantyne Sportswear Co; Baxter Fell Northfleet; Beaufort Air-Sea Equipment; Bibby Line; The Aircraft Group of British Aerospace; Butterworth Systems (UK); The Germiston Works of Cape Boards & Panels; Claridge Mills; Coin Controls; Comfort Hotels International; The Magnetic Media Manufacturing Division of Control Data; Coopers (Metals); Cummins Engine Company; The Equipment Division of Dasic International; Dowty Meco; Dreamland Electrical Appliances; The Marine Loading Arm Division of Emco Wheaton UK; Fabrikat Industries; Fairey Allday Marine.

The Display Group of the Navigation Systems Department of Ferranti; Donald Fisher; Flymo; Peter Fraenkel & Parters; GEC Electrical Projects; GEC Turbine Generators; Haiste International; The Head Wrightson Machine Co; The Henderson Busby Partnership; Holborn Law Tutors; R. G. Holland & Co; Hughes Tool Company; Huntleigh Medical; The Incinerator Company; Instrumental Colour Systems; James Marine Services; Johnson Matthey Chemicals; Johnston Pipes; Kodak; Landis Lund; Lapointe Broach Co Division of Staveley Machine Tools; Life Science Research; Liquid Plastics; The Actuation Division of Lucas Aerospace; Mabey & Johnson; Martin-Baker Aircraft Company; Merz & McLellan; Metier Management Systems; Michelin Tyre; Micro Focus; Micro-Image Technology; S. A. Monk; Morgan Grenfell; Morris Hanbury Jackson Le May; National Supply Company (UK); The Licensing Division of Netlon; T. P O'Sullivan and Partners; A. H. Philpot & Sons (Milk Powders); Pirelli General; Portals Holdings; The Fragrance Division of PPF International; Quest Automation Systems; The R H P Precision Division of R H P Bearings; The Avionics Division of Racal-Decca Navigator; Racal Security; Ransomes & Rapier; Redland Automation; Roy Manufacturing Co (Fashions); Ruston Gas Turbines; Shackleton Engineering; Simon Food Engineers; The United Kingdom Overseas Group of Smith Kline & French Laboratories; The Cheltenham Division of Smiths Industries Aerospace and Defence Systems; Stewart Wales, Somerville; T. I. Chesterfield; Tiger Tim Products; Richard Unwin International; V. G. Instruments; Video Arts; Wallwin (Pumps); Watercraft; Wearwell; Young's Seafoods.

OPERATIONAL ALTERNATIVES
1. Suffering.
2. Taking arms.

To be or not to be . . . actor John Cleese stars in an industrial training film made by his company, Video Arts. A series of such films produced by the company has won a Queen's Award

FOR TECHNOLOGY

The "Slimline" division of ARC Concrete, Bristol — for research and development of technology in precast concrete.

City Technology, London — for technological innovation in the development of oxygen sensors.

Coles Cranes, Sunderland — for technological innovation in telescopic boom design.

L1 Division-Battlefield Sensors Royal Signals and Radar Establishment, Great Malvern — this award goes jointly to L1 Division-Battlefield Sensors Royal Signals and Radar Establishment and Plessey Optoelectronics and Microwave for innovation in the research and development of pyroelectric infra-red detectors.

Edwards of Enfield, Middlesex — for advancing technology in the automatic handling of non-ferrous metals extruded by hydraulic presses up to 7000 tons.

The Scottish Group of Ferranti, Ferry Road, Edinburgh — for the development an production of a Combined Map and Electonic Display (COMED) for use in military aircraft.

Instron, High Wycombe — for development and production of its 8000 series testing machines used for studying the mechanical properties of materials, components and structures.

Laser-Scan Laboratories, Cambridge — for innovation in the design and manufacture of laser-based computer peripherals and systems.

The Actuation Division of Lucas Aerospace, Wolverhampton — for technological innovation in gas turbine engine reheat nozzle and thrust reverse actuation systems.

May and Baker, Dagenham — for technological innovation in the development and production of 'FLAGYL' (metronidazole)

The Mining Research and Development Establishment of the National Coal Board, Burton-upon-Trent — awarded jointly to the Mining Research and Development Establishment and Salford Electrical Instruments for the development and practical application of a natural gamma radiation detector

Neotronics, Bishop's Stortford — for the development and production of a fuel efficiency monitor which speedily analyses essential information on boiler or furnace combustion efficiency.

Osel Offshore Systems Engineering, Great Yarmouth — for its development and production of one man tethered submersibles.

Plant Breeding Institute, Cambridge — for innovation in breeding the nematode-resistant main-crop potato variety, Maris Piper.

Racal-Redac, Tewkesbury — for innovation in the application of advanced micro-processor technoloy in the production of a portable desktop computer aided design machine.

The Derby Engineering Function of Rolls-Royce, Derby — in recogniton of an outstanding contribution to fuel efficiency in the operation of turbofan aircraft engines.

TSL Thermal Syndicate, Wallsend—for technological innovation in the manufacture of translucent fused silica tubing

Business Editor

Bed, breakfast and a hangover

The finance bill's proposals on indexation of capital gains tax (CGT) are developing into classic example of the gulf between theoretical correctness and practical disaster.

Acting with the best of fiscal intentions, the Chancellor wants to end the injustice of charging paper gains to capital gains tax by indexing their measurement to the rate of inflation.

But this proposal has caused widespread anxiety: first, over how it affects the popular investment practice of "bed and breakfasting," and second, the complications it causes for future calculations of the tax.

Bed and breakfasting is a means of avoiding or limiting CGT through buying and selling shares in the same stock exchange account. As such, and in the current phase of the Inland Revenue's assault on tax avoidance, severely restricting it comes as no surprise. Unfortunately, it is emerging that this measure is simply a by-product of the proposal to index CGT and end the pooling arrangements for calculating the tax.



Sir Geoffrey Howe . . . well intentioned

Stockbrokers admit that the arrangement was a source of revenue for them, but expressing irritation at how the restrictions have been introduced. Inland Revenue officials deny there was any specific intention to strike at bed and breakfasting. Instead, they say, indexation will make their calculation of CGT liabilities more complex.

This is the rub, however, for stockbrokers who service private clients. The increased complexity of CGT means computer programmes will have to be rewritten, in most cases at considerable expense. There is strong support for official stock exchange representations to the Government.

The gut reaction is that if CGT costss more to calculate and raises less revenue, why not scrap it?

The Revenue's argument is that the combination of indexation and raising the exemption limit from £3,000 to £5,000 will mean it can administer the tax with fewer staff.

This dose not absolve the Government from the confusion it has caused. Sources close to the Treasury have blamed the confusion on poor management at the Finance Bill planning stage. Now it is up to the legislators to clarify the situation.

Exports

More advice

Small firms may be financially hard-pressed at the moment, but there is no shortage of well-intentioned assistance from both the Government and private sectors. Following the Business Opportunities Programme and industry's drive to increase the number of non-executive directors on company boards, there is now the establishment of the Export and Overseas Trade Advisory Panel (EOTAP).

The company, formed under the auspices of the Institute of Export, intends to provide a new style of advice to management seeking to develop profitable business overseas. For a payment of £75 a day plus expenses, companies will be able to call upon the knowledge and advice of each of the panel's 33 members who include five former ambassadors, six former consuls general, and various former commercial counsellors, High Commissioners, export consultants and industrialists.

According to Mr Harold Yates, vice chairman of the institute's council and chairman of the new company, the panel hopes to bridge the gap between potential exporters — and existing exporters who may have specific problems — and the services that are available in Government departments and organizations like the British Overseas Trade Board (BOTB).

The formation of the panel, however, says as much about the apparent inaccessibility of the mass of useful commercial information stored in Whitehall as it does about the lack of export knowledge on the part of the small businessman.

BOUSTEAD

Optimism after first quarter

Boustead, the commodity trading and engineering group, reports that first quarter trading this year shows no definite upturn but it detects some signs of improvement.

But for the last year to December pretax profits tumbled to £1.42m from £2.1m. Sales in the period rose 16 per cent to £44.44m. The final dividend has been held unchanged at 1.78p gross and the group's shares moved a 1p up to 61p.

Operating profits were down at £1.66m, compared with £2.88m, but interest charges were up at £1m against £454,000. Investment income was nearly doubled at £525,000. Associated companies profits were £303,000, compared with a loss last time of £262,000.

Mr Alan Charton, chairman, says results reflect the worldwide recession. In the United Kingdom, he adds, industrial operations were badly hit in the first half but recovered in the latter six months. Boustead's specialist manufacturer, King Trailers, benefited particularly with more than doubled profits.

The group's Singapore companies, notably the trading and shipping subsidiaries, achieved satisfactory results despite increased competition. But the Boustead Singapore Group saw profits down 31 per cent, mainly due to poor trading at the Australian subsidiary.

Last year the group sold all its plantation activities with the sale of its Taiping plantation in Malaysia under the Malaysianization programme. Taiping's profits have been included for the six months to June. Profits over the book value of £259,000 has been taken in the extraordinary credit of £520,000.

Higher overseas tax had an adverse impact on earnings per share at 1.32p.

Mr John Oakley (above) yesterday announced that he will resign as chairman of the troubled toy-making group Berwick Timpo at its annual meeting next month.

More than two weeks ago the board called for the resignation of Mr Kenneth Simmonds, the company's group managing director, after just over two years in the job.

The call came after Berwick reported a pre-tax loss of £467,000 for the last year and passing the final dividend.

Mr Oakley will be succeeded by Mr William Everard known as a "company doctor" who will join as group managing director and chairman.

Berwick has been dogged by problems for some time. It has reported irregularities of £414,000 in its accounts relating to two companies which Berwick closed in 1979. The Fraud Squad is investigating allegations of embezzlement and false accounting by a former employee.

HAMILTON OIL

Two shutdowns

Hamilton Oil Great Britain, the United Kingdom offshoot of the United States Hamilton Brothers company, which flopped as a stock market newcomer last year from £18.8m to £13.1m.

The group, most of whose income comes from a 28.8 per cent interest in the North Sea's Argyll field, suffered from two shutdowns during the year. One was a scheduled eight-week stoppage for structural modifications to the platform. The other, for six weeks, was caused by unusually severe storms.

BODYCOTE

Dividend held

Bodycote International, the Manchester-based protective clothing and metal treatment specialists surprized the market yesterday with better-than-expected pretax profits of £917,000 against £1.08m last year. The share price rose 3p to 58p as Bodycote announced that dividends had been held at last year's level of 2.85p gross, making 5.17p for the year. The yield is 9.8 per cent.

Sales declined from £28m to £26.3m, but Mr Joe Dwek, chairman, said the group had come through the year healthier although smaller, owing to the board's policy of disinvestment from vulnerable textile activities, which produce high sales but an almost negligible return on capital employed.

Provision for taxation was £196,000 against £373,000 in 1980. After a deduction of £9,000 for minorities, £711,000 was attributable to shareholders against £701,000 last time.

Earnings per share before deduction of extraordinary items of £1.08m were 9.02p against 8.88p last year. The extraordinary items were £600,000 charged as losses attributable on closure of William Denby and £488,000 as a result of other losses and rationalization costs.

WILLIAM LOW

£3.2m cash call

William Low, the Dundee-based supermarkets chain which last year closed its troubled fast food subsidiary, MacTatties, is calling on shareholders for £3.2m.

With the rights issue, at 145p a share, comes a pretax profits forecast for the yeat to September of not less than £2.2m compared with £1.8m earned on the previous year. This brings Low closer to its former strength when in 1979 it made £2.4m before tax.

The cash call, on one for three basis, is a short term measure to bolster the effect of the group's interest charges and reduce borrowings but will add to its capital base. Low's shares dipped to 198p.

Low, Scotland's largest independent supermarket retailer, reports half-time profits ahead at £1.05m in the six months to March compared with £835,756. Sales from continuing activities rose to £63.16m against £57m last time.

The half-time dividend is held at 3p gross.

At the operating level profits were £1.47m, against £1m, but losses from the discontinued fast foods business were down at £109,376 compared with £196,180. Interest charges were substantially up at £313,900 from £25,000.

The full year improvement in profits is expected to be made with only a small contribution from recent development projects but this will grow over the next few years. On this basis the directors are predicting a final dividend up at 8.4p gross — from 7.7p — making a total of 11.4p gross.

MICROWAVES

USM listing

Continental Microwave (Holdings), a leading manufacturer of radio frequency electronic systems, used extensively in television and defence equipment, is set to come to the Unlisted Securities Market following the placing by brokers Stock Beech of 248,000 25p ordinary shares at 260p.

This represents 24 per cent of the total issued share capital, giving the group a market capitalisation of £2.67m. Of the shares being placed, 180,000 are being sold by existing shareholders, with 68,000 new shares, raising a net £110,000 of new capital. Dealings on the USM are due to begin on April 28.

UNITED PARCELS

Record posted

Road transport group United Parcels, formerly United Carriers, has reported record profits for the year to January 30. Pretax profits rose from £5.04m to £6.05m, on turnover up from £32.6m to £40.19m. The board, led by chairman Mr Graham Millard, has declared a final dividend of 3.3p, making a total payment of 4.5p. This is unchanged from 1981.

COMMODITIES

COPPER: Higher grade copper closed steadier — Afternoon. — Higher grade cash, £857.50-58.50, three months £887-87.50. Sales: 8,650 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £852-54.00; three months, £881-82.50. Sales: nil tonnes. Morning — Higher grade cash, £857.50-58.00, three months £887-87.50. Settlement, £856.00. Sales: 16,200 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £853-54.00; three months, £882-82.50. Settlement, £854.00. Sales, 200 tonnes.

TIN: Standard tin was barely steady, but quiet — Afternoon. — Standard cash, £7130-50 a tonnes; three months £7356-60. Sales, 40 tonnes. High grade, cash £7130-35; three months £7356-60. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning. — Standard cash £7130-35; three months £7365-75. Settlement, £7135. Sales, 790 tonnes. High grade, cash £7135. Sales, 10 tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works. $M29.36 a picul.

LEAD was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £518-19.00 per tonne; three months £532-32.50. Sales, 7,375 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £519.50-20.00; three months £533.50-34.00. Settlement £520.00. Sales, 14,700 tonnes.

ZINC was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £416-17.00 per tonne; three months £418.50-19.00. Sales, 2,550 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £415-15.50; three months £418-18.50. Settlement, £415.50. Sales, 9,150 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £188.15 ($333.00) a troy ounce

SILVER closed steady at lower levels. — Bullion market (fixing levels). — Spot, 406.20p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 719.10); three months, 419.80p (746.20c); six months, 434.25p (773.50c); one year, 461.50p (826.40c). London Metal Exchange. — Afternoon. — Cash, 406.5-7.5p; three months, 420-20.5p. Sales, 56 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning. — Cash, 406.5-7.0p; three months, 419.8-20.0p. Settlement, 407.0p. Sales, 68 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steadier at the close. — Afternoon. — Cash, £562-63.00 per tonne; three months £583.50-85. Sales, 9,625 tonnes. Morning. — Cash, £561.00-£562.50. Sales, 14,175 tonnes.

NICKEL was steady, but quiet. — Afternoon. — Cash £3050-58 per tonne; three months £3116-18. Sales, 102 tonnes. Morning — Cash £3045-50; three months £3110-15. Settlement, £3050. Sales, 402 tonnes.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): May 1197-1198 Jly 1122-1125 Sep 1086-1088 Nov 1080-1084 Jan 1076-1078 Mch 1074-1075 May 1050-1080. Sales: 5,192 lots, including 42 options.

COCOA (£ per metric ton) — April 906-935, May 945-946, July 980-981; Sept 1012-1013, Dec 1054-1055; March 1083-1084; May 1102-1103; July 1113-1120. Sales, 1,776 lots. ICCO prices: daily (April 19), 78.61c; indicator price (April 20), 5-day average, 78.80c (US cents per lb.)

SUGAR. — The London daily price of "raws" was £6.00 lower at £139; the "whites" price was £6.00 lower at £153. Futures (£ per tonne): May 128.80-129.00; Aug 134.65-134.70; Oct 139.50-139.60; Jan 142.50-143.75; March 150.10-150.30; May 153.75-154.00; Aug 159.00-160.00. Sales: 8,288 lots, including 87 options. ISA prices (April 16): daily, 9.16c; 15-day average, 10.28c.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—WHEAT. Canadian western red spring. No. 1, 13-1/2, unquoted. US dark northern spring. No. 1, 14 per cent May £116.75; June £115.76; July £115.25 trans-shipment east coast sellers. US hard winter, 13-1/2 per cent unquoted. EEC, unquoted. English feed fob unquoted. MAIZE.—French: 2nd half April £135.50 trans-shipment east coast sellers. S. Afr white yellow optional. May/June £90.50. BARLEY.—English feed fob: May £118.00 paid east coast. All cif UK unless stated. London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin.—BARLEY: May £111.65; Sept £103.45; Nov £107.35; January £111.35; March £114.85. Sales 47 lots. WHEAT: May £118.45; July £122.40; Sept £107.80, Nov £111.65; January £115.60; March £119.20. Sales 438 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Milling WHEAT	Other Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
S. EAST	—	£117.00	£111.00
S WEST	—	£115.00	£110.30
W MIDS	—	£116.40	£110.20
N WEST	—	£117.60	£111.50

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ($US per tonne).—Apr 274.50-74.75 May 271.75-72.00 Jun 268.00-68.50 Jly 268.00-68.75 Aug 268.25-69.00 Sep 273.00-75.00 Oct 275.00-756.00 Nov 281.00-85.00 Dec 270.00-85.00. Sales: 2,507 lots of 100 tonnes each.

EGGS (The London Egg Exchange).—Home-produced: A better undertone has developed with 1, 2 and 3 becoming short.

Home-produced market prices (in £ per 120, based on trading packer/first-hand):

	Wed/Thurs/Fri	Mon/Tues
1's	6.50 to 7.00	6.80 to 7.20
2's	4.90 to 5.20	4.90 to 5.30
3's	4.20 to 4.40	4.30 to 4.60
4's	3.70 to 3.80	3.80 to 4.00
5's	3.60 to 3.80	3.70 to 4.10
6's	3.50 to 3.80	3.60 to 4.00
7's	3.40 to 3.50	3.40 to 3.50

All prices quoted are for bulk delivery in Keyes trays. The above range is a guide to general market conditions and is dependent upon location, quantity and whether delivered or not.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	13%
Barclays	13%
BCCI	13%
Consolidated Crds	13%
C. Hoare & Co	*13%
Lloyds Bank	13%
Midland Bank	13%
Nat Westminster	13%
TSB	13%
Williams & Glyn's	13%

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000 10½%. £10,000 up to £50,000 11%. £50,000 and over 11½%.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
130	100	Ass Brit Ind CULS	129	+1	10.0	7.8	—	—
75	62	Airsprung Group	73	—	4.7	6.4	11.6	16.0
51	33	Armitage & Rhodes	44	—	4.3	9.8	3.7	8.3
205	187	Bardon Hill	199	+1	9.7	4.9	9.7	11.8
107	100	CCL 11% Conv Pref	107	+1	15.7	14.7	—	—
104	61	Deborah Services	62	—	6.0	9.7	3.1	5.8
131	97	Frank Horsell	127	+1	6.4	5.0	11.4	23.5
83	39	Frederick Parker	75	+1	6.4	8.5	3.8	7.3
78	46	George Blair	54	—	—	—	—	—
102	93	Ind Prec Castings	95	—	7.3	7.6	6.9	10.4
109	100	Isis Conv Pref	108	—	15.7	14.5	—	—
113	94	Jackson Group	97	+1	7.0	7.2	3.1	6.9
130	108	James Burrough	113	—	8.7	7.7	8.2	10.4
334	240	Robert Jenkins	240	—	31.3	13.0	3.3	8.5
64	51	Scruttons "A"	64	—	5.3	8.3	9.8	9.1
222	159	Torday & Carlisle	159	—	10.7	6.7	5.1	9.5
15	10	Twinlock Ord	13½	—	—	—	—	—
80	66	Twinlock 15% ULS	80	—	15.0	18.8	—	—
44	25	Unilock Holdings	25	—	3.0	12.0	4.5	7.6
103	73	Walter Alexander	79	—	6.4	8.1	5.2	9.2
263	212	W. S. Yeates	231	+1	14.5	6.3	6.0	12.1

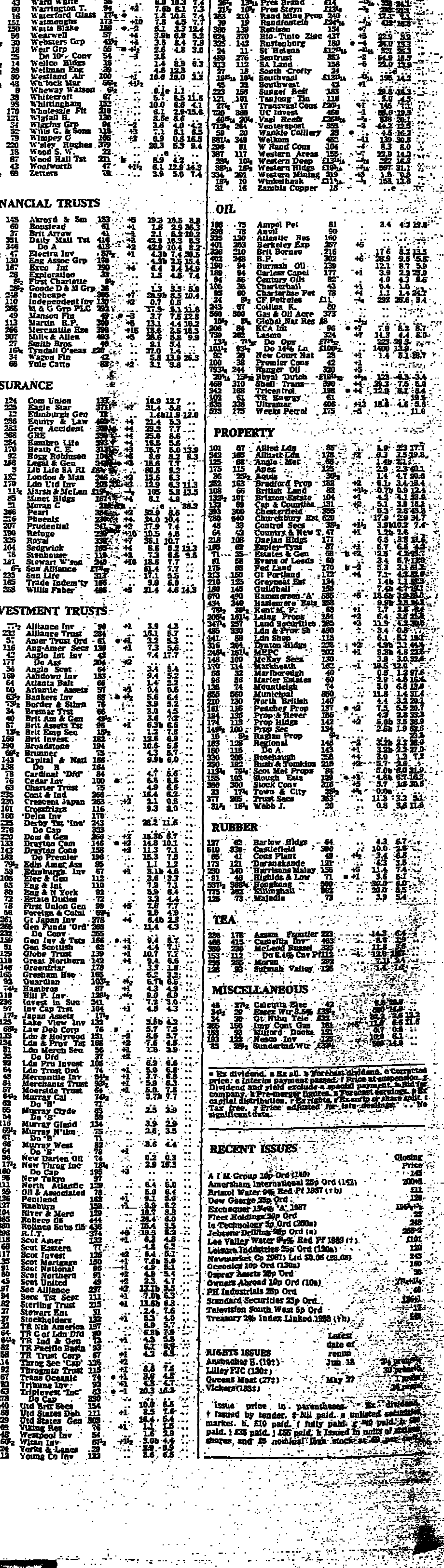
Prices now available on Prestel page 48146

Stock Exchange Prices

Firm tone

ACCOUNT DAYS : Dealings Began, April 19. Dealings End, April 29. § Contango Day, April 30. Settlement Day, May 10.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL



Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) April 20	Market rates (close) April 20	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.7640-1.7740	$1.7650-1.7660	0.22-0.32c disc	0.65-0.75c disc
Montreal	$2.1520-2.1620	$2.1555-2.1565	0.35-0.45c disc	1.15-1.25c disc
Amsterdam	4.68-4.73fl	4.69-4.70fl	2½-2c prem	7-6½c prem
Brussels	79.85-80.45f	79.90-80.00f	25-35c disc	77-87c disc
Copenhagen	14.36-14.46k	14.36-14.37k	725-815ore disc	1675-1810ore disc
Dublin	1.2230-1.2300p	1.2250-1.2265p	60-80p disc	105-135p disc
Frankfurt	4.22½-4.26½m	4.23-4.24m	1⅞-1⅝pf prem	5-4½pf prem
Lisbon	128.00-130.00e	128.75-129.75e	190-510c disc	400-1210c disc
Madrid	186.20-187.50p	186.25-186.55p	65-95c disc	200-245c disc
Milan	2330-2342lr	2330-2332lr	18-21lr disc	56-61lr disc
Oslo	10.70-10.77k	10.70-10.72k	675-780ore disc	920-1025ore disc
Paris	11.01-11.07f	11.04½-11.05½f	5¾-8¾c disc	20¼-24¼c disc
Stockholm	10.40-10.49k	10.40-10.41k	90-30ore prem	220-155ore prem
Tokyo	427-435y	428½-429½y	260-230y prem	715-685y prem
Vienna	29.70-29.95sch	29.73-29.77sch	18-12gro prem	38-29gro prem
Zurich	3.42½-3.47½f	3.43¼-3.44¼f	3¼-3¾c prem	7½-7c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was down 0.1 at 89.8

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 13%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 13 Low 11

Week Fixed: 12½

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	13	2 months	12⅞
3 months	13	3 months	12⅞

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	13¹/₁₆-13	1 month	13⅝
2 months	13-12⅞	2 months	13¼
3 months	13-12⅞	3 months	13¼
6 months	12⅞-12¾	6 months	13⅛

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	14⅞-14½	7 months	14-13¾
2 months	14¼-14	8 months	14-13¾
3 months	14¼-14	9 months	14⅛-13⅞
4 months	14⅛-13⅞	10 months	14⅛-13⅞
5 months	14⅛-13⅞	11 months	14⅛-13¾
6 months	14-13¾	12 months	14⅛-13¾

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	13¹⁵/₁₆-13⅞	6 months	13¾-13⅝
3 months	13¾-13⅝	12 months	13¾-13⅝

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	13⅛	3 months	13⅞
7 days	13⅞	6 months	13¹³/₁₆
1 month	13⅞	1 year	13¹³/₁₆

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: Open 13¼-13⅛ Close 11

1 week	13½-13⅜	6 months	13¹³/₁₆-13¹¹/₁₆
1 month	13¹³/₁₆-13¹¹/₁₆	9 months	13¹³/₁₆-13¹¹/₁₆
3 months	13¾-13⅝	12 months	13¹³/₁₆-13¹¹/₁₆

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 14¼ 6 months 14¼

Finance House Base Rate 14½%

Other Markets

Australia	1.6760-1.6910
Bahrain	0.6660-0.6690
Finland	8.1430-8.1830
Greece	111.40-113.40
Hongkong	10.2775-10.3175
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.5060-0.5090
Malaysia	4.1270-4.1570
Mexico	80.80-82.30
New Zealand	2.3005-2.3205
Saudi Arabia	6.0590-6.0890
Singapore	3.7620-3.7920
South Africa	1.8535-1.8685

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.4430-1.4450
† Canada	1.2213-1.2216
Netherlands	2.6555-2.6585
Belgium	45.24-45.27
Denmark	8.1200-8.1230
West Germany	2.3960-2.3970
Portugal	72.15-72.65
Spain	105.45-105.55
Italy	1319.75-1320.75
Norway	6.0650-6.0670
France	6.2510-6.2540
Sweden	5.8950-5.8960
Japan	242.60-242.75
Austria	16.80-16.82
Switzerland	1.9475-1.9490

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8185-0.8188

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 14-15; seven days, 14¹¹/₁₆-14¹⁵/₁₆; one month, 14¹¹/₁₆-15¹/₁₆; three months, 14¹³/₁₆-15¹/₁₆; six months, 14¹³/₁₆-15¹/₁₆.

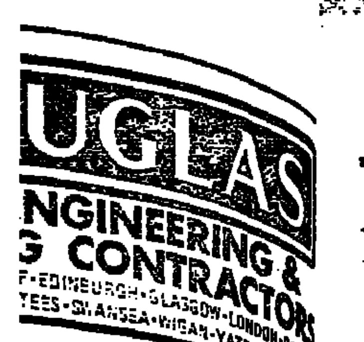
Gold

Gold fixed: am, $345.75 (an ounce); pm, $343.00 close, $342.75.

Krugerrand* (per coin): $352-354 (£199.30-200.30).

Sovereigns* (new): $83-84 (£47-47.50).

* Excludes VAT



RACING: EPSOM DERBY TRIALS AND JOCKEY CLUB VERDICTS

Why Count Pahlen's Derby case has no firm foundation

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

Count Pahlen won the Blue Riband trial Stakes at Epsom yesterday, but in beating Steel Bay by only a neck, with Vin St. Benet a length and a half away in third place he did not impress as a potential winner of the Derby should. The leading bookmakers also remained unmoved and kept his price static at 12-1.

However, there was yet still more money around for Golden Fleece and Vincent O'Brien's Nijinsky colt is now down to 6-1 all round. Having seen Golden Fleece muck around at the start and all but refuse to enter the stalls before his only race as a two-year old at Leopardstown last September I had reservations concerning his temperament. However, discussing his latest victory at the Curragh on Saturday Pat Eddery, the jockey, yesterday paid a tribute to O'Brien's staff at Ballydoyle. "They have done a great job on him during the winter. One runner went crazy in the stall next door on Saturday yet Golden Fleece remained unmoved and gave me the feeling that he would have been happy to spend all day there" Eddery said.

His remarks are not only very encouraging from the long term point of view, but also extremely valid regarding the Derby because *a placid disposition is* important during the tiresome preliminaries at Epsom where the crowd and the noise can cause some to boil over, as we saw last year when one fancied French runner failed to start and another ran abysmally.

As far as Count Pahlen is concerned, the key factor will be the state of the ground on the day rather than temperament. He looked marvellously well and totally unruffled beforehand yesterday but throughout the race I got the distinct impression that he loathed firm ground.

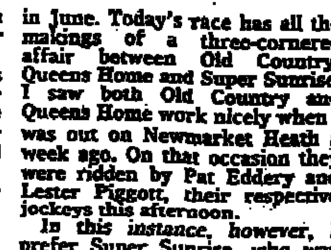
"He was just alright today, but he'll be far better on better ground" was how Count Pahlen's jockey, Geoff Baxter, put it to me later. If present plans are adhered to we will get another opportunity to assess Count Pahlen at York midway through next month when the Mecca-Dante Stakes will be his next stepping stone on his way back to Epsom for "D" Day, which is June 2 this year.

Count Pahlen is trained by Bruce Hobbs who reiterated that he would be worried if it was very firm ground on Derby Day, but said that his colt would take his chance willy-nilly if he was alright because, to use his own words, there is only the one Derby.

And so to today's programme at Epsom. The Warren Stakes is the only race for three-year-olds run over the full Derby course *before the classic itself*. Last year it was won by Glint of Gold, who went on to win three group one races in Europe besides being runner-up to Shergar here in June. Today's race has all the makings of a three-cornered affair between Old Country, Queens Home and Super Sunrise. I saw both Old Country and Queens Home work nicely when I was out on Newmarket Heath a week ago. On that occasion they were ridden by Pat Eddery and Lester Piggott, their respective jockeys this afternoon.

In this instance, however, I prefer Super Sunrise, who was good enough to finish fifth in the William Hill Futurity at Doncaster last autumn, only five lengths behind the winner, Count Pahlen. Before that Super Sunrise had won the Haynes Hanson and Clark stakes at Newbury as well as a race for maidens at Newcastle. By the Ascot Gold cup winner Sagaro and out of a granddaughter of All Aboard, whose brother Ocean Swell won the Derby, Super Sunrise seems certain to stay a mile and a half without batting an eyelid.

The least said about this year's City and Suburban stakes the better. It has attracted arguably the worst field in living memory. Show A Leg the topweight was sold for 34,000 guineas last autumn and bought by Ian Balding on Paul Mellon's behalf to act as Glint of Gold's lead *horse and* pacemaker. Judged on Glint of Gold's victory in the John Porter Stakes at Newbury last Saturday Show A Leg has already done his job well.





Some neck: Count Pahlen and Geoff Baxter hold the challenge of Steel Bay and John Reid in the Blue Riband Trial Stakes at Epsom yesterday.

Carson's appeal is upheld

Willie Carson, the royal jockey, yesterday won his appeal against a three-day riding ban. Carson then dashed from Jockey Club headquarters in London to Epsom races where he rode Suggestive to victory.

Carson's suspension was imposed by the Haydock Park stewards on April 7 when they adjudged his mount, Sila *Grande, to have impeded the* fourth-placed Prince Warren in the Frank Wooton Selling Handicap. After hearing evidence from Carson, and viewing the patrol film of the race, the Jockey Club steward's allowed the appeal.

Carson said afterwards: "Justice has been done. That's what the Jockey Club is all about, justice. I'm a very happy with the outcome."

Steve Smith Eccles, the National Hunt jockey, was fined £400 by the disciplinary committee of the Jockey Club for improper use of the whip. Smith Eccles was reported to the Jockey Club by the Newbury stewards for his riding of Secretary General in the Woodhay Handicap Steeplechase

The disciplinary committee, after hearing evidence from Smith Eccles as well as one of the Newbury stewards and a Jockey Club veterinary officer, found that the jockey was "guilty of improper riding by virtue of his incorrect use of the *whip in the race*", a breach of rule 153(111).

Prince Bless should rule at Cheltenham

By John Karter

Cheltenham this afternoon provides the perfect answer to those Flat racing elitists who are only too eager to write National Hunt racing off as dead and buried at this time of year. Today's programme, with three races sponsored by the Irish bookmaker Sean Graham (there must be a joke there somewhere), shows that the sport is not merely alive but kicking to such an extent that even Epsom must look to its laurels in terms of entertainment value.

One of the features of this NH season has been the rise from handmaiden to queen of the unassuming little lady from Eastergate, in Sussex, Nadine ("Dina") Smith. Mrs Smith has fared particularly well with her four-year-old hurdlers and one of these Prince Bless, who is already being spoken of as a possible future champion, can swell the tally further by taking the Sean Graham Limited Handicap Hurdle.

Prince Bless finished fast to take seventh place behind another of Mrs Smith's runners, Shiny Copper, in the Triumph Hurdle at the Cheltenham Festival last month. That race was run in very soft ground and he showed his appreciation of faster underfoot conditions when, on his next appearance, he sprinted past the unbeaten Rushmoor and a top-class field to win at Liverpool.

Pat Rohan, the Yorkshire-based trainer whose silvery tongue could probably persuade a leprechaun to take his chance in the Mister Universe contest, is adamant that Sandalay will not be beaten. Sandalay recently won on the flat and had won three times over hurdles before finishing well behind Prince Bless in the Triumph.

There is no logical reason to believe that Sandalay will reverse the form with Mrs Smith's horse, however, and a much more potent threat appears to be Kings Parade, who has improved throughout the season and won the competitive Greenham Group Hurdle at Newbury in his most recent run.

Fulke Walwyn's horses have been in superb form and one of his most faithful servants, the 11-year-old Dramatist, never out of the first two in six races, could win the Sean Graham Handicap Steeplechase. Dramatist beat Chinrullah in the mud at the Festival meeting, but will not be inconvenienced by today's faster surface. Don't Forget, who won impressively at Wetherby recently, looks a dangerous rival and Silversmith could run well off his low handicap mark.

The Sean Graham George Duller Hurdle may fall to Southdown Spirit, who beat the useful Le Gran Brun at Newbury. Another Walwyn runner, the aptly-named Man of the Moment, looks the danger.

Epsom programme

Tote Double: 3.05 and 4.10. Treble: 2.30, 3.35 and 4.45

[Television (ITV): 2.30, 3.5 and 3.35]

2.0 BANSTEAD STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £1,595: 5f) (5 runners)

104 LACY RIVER (C C W Ltd.) O Jorgensen 9-0 ... B Raymond 5
105 MAURMAX (M Heinemann) Pat Mitchell 9-0 ... W Carson 4
106 MOLLISON (H Hardy) G Hunter 9-0 ... S Cauthen 3
107 0 WALTON HEATH (S Crowe) A Ingham 9-0 ... G Ramshaw 2
109 30 YUKON STAR (Mrs M Silver) B Swift 8-11 ... J Mercer 1

Evens Yukon Star, 6-4 Mollison, 10 Walton Heath, 16 Maurmax, 20 Lacy River.

2.30 WARREN STAKES (3-y-o: £4,495: 1½m) (6)

202 213- OLD COUNTRY (Mrs O Abegg) L Cumani 8-12 ... P Eddery 2
204 0310- QUEEN'S HOME (L Freedman) H Cecil 8-12 ... L Piggott 3
205 010d-21 RAJHAAN (D) (Sheikh Mohammed) H Houghton 8-12 ... J Reid 5
207 4110- SUPER SUNRISE (J Maxwell) G Hunter 8-12 ... S Cauthen 4
208 31-1 YARD BIRD (D) (Mrs J Bricken) B Hobbs 8-12 ... G Baxter 1
209 03000- BARNABY SAM (J Norman) R Hannon 8-8 ... J Mercer 6

5-2 Rajhaan, 100-30 Yard Bird, Super Sunrise, 9-2 Queen's Home, 5 Old Country, 20 Barnaby Sam.

FORM: Old Country (9st 3lb) one-paced final ¼m, 3rd, btn 5l, to Montekin (level). 8 ran Goodwood, Sept 29, 7f, soft. Queen's Home (9-4) fav, faded final ¼m, 6th, btn 13½l, to Paternoster Row (rec 7lb) Newmarket, Oct 31, 1¼m, good to soft. Rajhaan (9-4), led final fur, easily, won 4l, ½l from Sagamore (rec 4lb) and Steel Venture (rec 4lb) 11 ran Thirsk, April 16, 1¼m, firm. Super Sunrise (9-0) ran on one pace, 5th, btn 4½l, to Count Pahlen (level) 13 ran Doncaster, Oct 24, 1m, good. Yard Bird (8-11) fav, stayed on well, won 1l, 12l from Rajhaan (gave 10lb) 5 ran Leicester, March 30, 1¼m, good to soft.
Selection: Rajhaan.

3.05 CITY AND SUBURBAN HANDICAP (£3,752: 1¼m) (7)

301 202110- SHOW-A-LEG (D) (P Mellon) I Balding 4-10-0 ... J Matthias 1
303 0340-03 HERBIE QUAYLE (R Sangster) B Hills 4-8-11 ... S Cauthen 3
304 03230-0 LULAV (C Gaventa) R Hannon 4-8-11 ... P Eddery 5
306 4020-00 REDDEN (C) (P Wetzel) B Swift 4-8-9 ... J Mercer 7
308 00000-2 GOLDEN BRIGADIER (W Gredley) J Old 4-8-5 ... J Reid 4
309 03000-1 AFRICAN PEARL (D) (J McCaughey) R Simpson 4-8-4 (5ex) B Crossley 2
310 100204- BIG PAL (D) (Mrs G Harwood) G Harwood 7-7-12 ... W Woods 7 6

9-4 Lulav, 3 Show-a-Leg, 7-2 African Pearl, 8 Golden Brigadier, 10 Big Pal, Redden.

FORM: Show-A-Leg (10st 4lb), effor 3 out, soon btn, 8th, btn 5½l, to Rushmoor (rec 27lb) with Big Pal (rec 22lb), led 1½ out, wknd, 5th, btn 4½l. 18 ran. Doncaster, Oct 23, 1m 2f 50y, good to soft. Herbie Quayle (8-6), stayed on, 3rd, btn nk, 1½l, to Seven Hearts (gave 2lb) and Bullaventio (gave 22lb). 11 ran. Newcastle, April 12, 1m, good. Lulav (8-9) stayed on, 9th, btn 9l, to Kings Glory (rec 8lb) with Redden (rec 2lb) and Herbie Quayle (rec 5lb), nvr dangers, not in first 9. 28 ran. Doncaster, March 27, 1m, good. Golden Brigadier (8-0), switched 1½ out, ran on, 2nd, btn 4l, to Ski Run (rec 4lb). 9 ran. Haydock, April 7, 1m 2f 131y, soft. African Pearl (9-9), strong late run, won 2l, 2l from Fabulous Dunce (rec 11lb) and Spikey Bill (rec 15lb). 12 ran. Folkestone, April 8, 1½m, good.
Selection: Herbie Quayle.

3.35 GREAT SURREY HANDICAP (£3,147: 6f 9yds) (10)

401 00000-0 OLD DOMINION (CD) (P Mellon) I Balding 5-10-0 ... J Matthias 2
402 03004-0 DENMORE (CD) (Maj T Adam) C Nelson 6-9-9 ... L Piggott 7
403 034010- NEVER SO LUCKY (D) (Lady Harrison) G Harwood 3-9-8 ... B Raymond 3
406 DAVENPORT BOY (Mrs D Clay) A Pitt 6-9-4 ... J Jenkinson 6
407 00002-0 BARNET HEIR (CD) (B Shine) B Swift 4-9-1 ... J Mercer 1
409 210200- CASA ESQUILLINA (D Rowland) P Cole 4-8-10 ... J Reid 9
411 30000-0 LITTLE ROBERT (B) (T Mills) A Ingram 3-8-9 ... G Ramshaw 10
412 34400-0 KASSAK (G Dawes) H O'Neill 6-8-8 ... R Fox 8
415 001000- LORD WIMPY (Tulsa Holdings) J Bethell 4-8-1 ... W Carson 4
418 02040-4 LORD SCRAP (T Condon) B Swift 6-7-7 ... R Still 5

7-2 Denmore, 5 Barnet Heir, 6 Never So Lucky, 7 Old Dominion, 10 Casa Esquilina, Lord Wimpy, 12 Davenport Boy, 14 Lord Scrap, 16 Kassak, 20 Little Robert.

FORM: Never So Lucky (9st 11lb), ridden 2 out, soon btn, not in first 9 to Hollo Sunshine (rec 32lb). 14 ran. Doncaster, Nov 7, 7f, good. Davenport Boy (9-4), wknd 10 out, 6th, btn 8l, to Vorvados (rec 3lb) with Old Dominion (gave 10lb), hmpd 2 out, 4l further away, 7th. Barnet Heir (rec 3lb), faded final qtr mile, sh hd away, 8th, and Denmore (gave 5lb) two nearer, 9th. 12 ran Salisbury, April 3, 6f, good to soft. Barnet Heir (9-4), late progress, nvr nearer, 3rd, btn 3l, 6l to Milk of the Barley (gave 10lb) and Vorvados (gave 6lb). Kempton, April 12, 6f, good to soft. Lord Wimpy (9-2) not in first 9 to Winner Takes All (rec 19lb). 31 ran. Newmarket, Oct 30, 6f, good.
Selection: Davenport Boy.

4.10 HYDE PARK STAKES (2-y-o: £1,604: 5f) (6)

501 11 GRENFELL BOY (D) (Mrs J McCormack) G Hunter 9-5 ... S Cauthen 4
502 41 MAARIV (D) (C Gaventa) R Hannon 9-5 ... J Mercer 6
507 2 LEADENHALL LAD (P Meredew) R Boss 8-11 ... P Eddery 2
508 4 NASHWANE (Mrs J Marrow) G Lewis 8-11 ... DOUBTFUL 3
509 RUSTIC ART (H Joel) A Ingham 8-11 ... G Ramshaw 5
510 EVENING STANDARD (Mrs W McAlpine) R Smyth 8-4 ... B Raymond 1

4-6 Maariv, 5-2 Grenfell Boy, 5 Leadenhall Lad, 20 Rustic Art, Evening Standard

4.45 KINGSWOOD STAKES (3-y-o: £1,788: 1m 110yds) (8)

602 2-1 CENTURY CITY (I Allan) L Cumani 9-2 ... L Piggott 6
604 43-14 KAREENA (H H Aga Khan) R Houghton 8-13 ... J Reid 5
605 400- CORNISH ECHO (D Fisher) J Sutcliffe 8-11 ... B Raymond 3
608 02- GLEEMAN (K Abdulla) J Tree 8-11 ... P Eddery 7
609 00000-4 GOLDEN LADDIE (G Deacon) M Haynes 8-11 ... J Mercer 4
615 00000-0 RED FANTASTIC (A Carrero) P Mitchell 8-11 ... W R Swinburn 8
617 -000- CIDER QUEEN (Ld McAlpine) R Smyth 8-8 ... J Matthias 2
618 MYTHOLOGY (W Campbell) J Dunlop 8-7 ... W Carson 1

7-4 Century City, 3 Kareena, 7-2 Gleeman, 8 Mythology, 12 Cornish Echo, 16 Golden Laddie, 20 others.

$1m Laurel offer

Laurel racecourse is offering owners the chance to win $1m by winning the Washington DC International on November 6, Michael Phillips writes. Involving racing in England, France, Canada and New York, as well as Maryland, the guranteed purse will be paid to the owner of any horse which sweeps on of two triple-race series culminating in *the International itself*.

In Europe the first two legs will comprise the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes and the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe. The other chance will come through successes in the Rothmans International at Woodbine, Canada, on October 17 and New York's Turf Classic on October 23.

Ballymoss is the European horse to have come nearest to achieving the triple-race series. After winning at Ascot and Longchamp in 1958 he ran third in the International.

In the event of no horse winning the triple-race series the International will carry $250,000 in prize money, of which $150,000 will go to the winner.

Ripon

2.45 HACKFALL APPRENTICE STAKES (Handicap: £965: 6f) (15 runners)

1 12100-0 ARCHIMBOLDO (D) (W A Stephenson) W A Stephenson 4-10-0 G Clark 7 6
3 01421-1 BROON'S SECRET (D) (R Slater) A Jarvis 6-9-1 (7ex) ... T Jarvis 8
4 000400- RUSSIAN WINTER (D) (Calmac Eng Ltd) A W Jones 7-8-11 ... J Blake 11
5 230021- SONG MINSTREL (D) (G Browne) M Camacho 4-8-10 ... M Beecroft 5
7 10000-4 IN RHYTHM (D) (Mrs A Kaimanson) P Makin 5-8-5 ... K Willey 10
10 3p4040- APRIL LUCKY (CD) (P Brown) C Crossley 9-8-3 ... P Doughty 7 9
11 010000- LITTLE ATOM (CDB) (J Cowan) D Yeoman 5-8-2 ... J Carr 7 13
12 00400-4 HOLDALL (CD) (P Acquith) P Acquith 4-7-10 ... M Fozzard 15
13 10000-0 MARY MAGUIRE (D) (P Durham) Mrs M Nesbitt 5-7-10 ... S P Griffiths 14
14 0004-03 SCOTTISH AGENT (D) (L Audus) M Ryan 6-7-10 ... K Williams 12
15 0000-30 RELATIVE EASE (Mrs J Hollinrake) D Chapman 11-7-8 ... — 4
17 40000-3 MARTON BOY (C) (F Akeroyd) S Wiles 4-7-7 ... J Tootell 2
20 0040/00 SENSING (W Hogg) M Naughton 6-7-7 ... D Hogg 7 3
21 00100-0 AQUA BLUE (D) (G Simpson) D Yeoman 5-7-7 ... J Fortune 7
22 000000- CURALE (G Rowe) R Ward 5-7-7 ... D Bardsley 7 1

3 Broon's Secret, 7-2 In Rhythm, 5 Song Minstrel, 13-2 Scottish Agent, 7 Russian Winter, 10 April Lucky, 12 Mary Maguire, 14 Holdall, 20 others.

3.15 DANBY HANDICAP (Selling: £1,271: 1m) (20)

1 0000/00- THE ADRIANSTAN (Miss C Warwick) D Hanley 7-10-0 ... S Keightley 7 11
4 04000/0 HARD FROST (B) (Mrs J Clinton) P Bevan 6-9-9 ... D Dinsley 1
5 001200- SILA SHAKA (W Hastings-Bass) W H-Bass 4-9-9 ... D McKeown 5 13
6 004100- SARATOGA CHIP (R Porritt) R Sheather 4-9-8 ... S Jewell 7 7
7 00000-1 STAR ALLIANCE (R Morris) R Morris 4-9-8 (7ex) ... S Webster 16
8 00-03 RIBMIS (G Harman) G Harman 4-9-7 ... P Cook 3
9 0300-10 THRILLING (D) (G Reed) C Thornton 6-9-7 ... J Bleasdale 19
11 24000-0 ELIZA DE RICH (D Pike) R Hollinshead 5-9-5 ... S Perks 6
12 222040- STUBBINGTON GREEN (B) (Miss R Readman) D Yeoman 5-9-5 C Dwyer 10
13 00000-0 KARYOBINGA (BF) (R Parchant) P Makin 4-9-5 ... — 12
14 103001/ ROSIE'S SECRET (D) (T Frame) A Smith 5-9-5 ... M Birch 9
17 0/000-0 RED CLIP (J Gilbert) J Gilbert 6-9-3 ... Susan Gilbert 7 15
18 000200/ SOIE GRISE (DB) (A Smith) A Smith 6-9-3 ... J Murray 5
19 22102/0 PRINCE OF BLADES (P Rohan) P Rohan 5-9-3 ... E Hide 18
21 000100/ VILLA MILL (D) (P Hatton) C Crossley 7-9-2 ... J Lowe 14
22 00330-3 THE BEGINNING (BF) (C Booth) C Booth 4-9-2 ... Oldroyd 2
23 11300/0 BARON HOPKINS (D) (Mrs A W Jones) A W Jones 8-9-0 ... M Wigham 4
24 000-0 STRING OF STARS (D Chapman) D Chapman 4-9-0 ... A Nesbitt 5 20
27 004000- HER EXCELLENCY (K Griffiths) R Morris 5-9-0 ... — 17
28 000310- BHAIBUNDI CHEWUNJA (Maj P Bailey) Capt J Wilson 3-8-13 ... — 8

4 Bila Shaka, 9-2 Saratoga Chip, 11-2 Rosie's Secret, 6 Star Alliance, 7 Thrilling, 8 The Beginning, 10 Eliza De Rich, 12 Ribmis, 16 The Adrianstan, 20 others.

3.45 STUDLEY ROYAL HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,110: 1½m) (6)

1 00122- TWIST HOME (Dr C Stelling) G Harwood 9-7 ... A Clark 3 5
9 0000-30 MERCIA SOUND (A White) R Hollinshead 7-11 ... Paul Eddery 5 3
10 04330-2 GOLD RIFLE (M Callander) J Etherington 7-10 ... L Charnock 4
12 000-00 DRUMMOND STREET (H Rogers) A Jarvis 7-9 ... J Lowe 6
13 0000-22 ALPHA OMEGA (R Swift) R J Williams 7-7 ... E Johnson 1
15 300000- PENTAGRAM (W Elsey) W Elsey 7-7 ... K Darley 2

4-6 Twist Home, 5 Alpha Omega, 11-2 Gold Rifle, 10 Mercia Sound, 16 Drummond Street, 20 Pentagram.

4.15 FOUNTAINS AUCTION STAKES (2-y-o: £1,730: 5f) (10)

1 0 ANNAMOE BRAY (J Knowles) J Wilson 8-11 ... — 6
3 1 STUDENT VENTURE (D) (Denys Smith) Denys Smith 8-2 ... M Fry 5 2
4 10 SUPER WARRIOR (DB) (T Barron) K Ivory 8-2 ... K Leason 3
5 41 ZARNIA (D) (J Kelly) C Wildman 7-13 ... D Dinsley 4
6 HO HOI SHUM (Mrs R Tang) R C Ward 7-10 ... — 5
8 4 MARALINGO (G Bennett) R Hollinshead 7-10 ... N Carlisle 5 9
10 OWEN HERBERT (E Stenton) M Lambert 7-10 ... M Wood 8
11 2 VICTORIAN PRINCE (T Nimmo) A Jarvis 7-10 ... J Lowe 10
13 BALGOWNIE (J Fawcett) M W Easterby 7-7 ... K Darley 1
14 4 HUNTERS GROVE (L Westbury) A Bailey 7-7 ... — 7

5-2 Student Venture, 7-2 Hunters Grove, 4 Victorian Prince, 7 Maralingo, 8 Zarnia, 10 Super Warrior, 12 Balgownie, 20 others.

4.45 GREWELTHORPE STAKES (£1,615: 5f) (4)

1 1 BLACK GLAZEPTA (D) (J Marshall) A Jarvis 9-3 ... J Lowe 1
2 21 PENTLAND JAVELIN (D) (S Hill) R Hollinshead 9-3 ... S Perks 2
4 11 MEDAALA (D) (G Steed) K Stone 9-0 ... M Wigham 3
6 0 GODSRUN (Mrs S Shally) Mrs M Nesbitt 8-8 ... A Nesbitt 5 4

6-4 Pentland Javelin, 7-4 Medaala, 5-2 Black Glazepta, 16 Godsrun.

5.15 SPA WELTER STAKES (£2,284: 1m 1f) (18)

2 000- AIRESDALE JUNCTION (G Bickerstaffe) G Toft 4-9-2 ... J Seagrave 8
5 0-0 DALTRA (C Weld) J Toller 4-9-2 ... P Young 3
8 40- JOG (W Musson) W Musson 5-9-2 ... D Maitland 13
11 004000- MEND IT (E Daley) V Mitchell 4-9-2 ... C Dwyer 2
12 20000-0 NAIF (Mrs T Lockerbie) G Lockerbie 4-9-2 ... M Birch 9
16 00/0 RUMASA (R Johnston) T Barnes 4-9-2 ... M Wood 11
18 000420- SVALBARD (J Marshall) A Jarvis 5-9-2 ... — 18
19 00 VENT ARRIERE (Mrs J Jacob) R Morris 6-9-2 ... — 17
20 03000-0 CIMARRON (B) (Dr G Fairs) Mrs N Macauley 4-8-13 ... — 1
22 0 STALY BELL (G Newsholme) C Thornton 4-8-13 ... A Mills 7
26 4-1 IOWA (G Reed) C Thornton 3-8-5 ... J Bleasdale 18
27 03-1 TAWFIQ (Hamdan Al-Maktoum) Thomson Jones 3-8-5 ... P Cook 14
29 20300-0 BARE ESSENTIALS (D Fairbank) R Whitaker 3-8-0 ... M Fozzard 7 15
36 0-30 ORMOLU (K Abdulla) W Elsey 3-8-0 ... J Lowe 10
41 00- TIT FOR TAT (G Reed) C Thornton 3-8-0 ... J Tootell 7 12
43 00-0 JUST A SPARK (Mrs N Bycroft) N Bycroft 3-7-11 ... — 4
44 0-0 LADY OF RENOWN (A Shead) J W Watts 3-7-11 ... A Mercer 5
47 WHAT A BLESSING (N Blyth) E Weymes 3-7-11 ... L Charnock 6

11-4 Tawfiq, 7-2 Iowa, 5 Lady of Renown, 7 Svalbard, 8 Ormolu, 10 Jog, 14 Tit for Tat, 16 Bare Essentials, 20 others.

Ripon selections

By Our Racing Correspondent

2.45 In Rhythm. 3.15 Prince of Blades. 3.45 Twist Home. 4.15 Hunter's Grove. 4.45 Pentland Javelin. 5.15 Twafiq.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.45 Scottish Agent. 3.15 Bila Shaka. 3.45 Alpha Omega. 4.15 Hunter's Grove 5.15 Tawfiq.

Epsom selections

By Our Racing Coresspondent

2.0 Yukon Star. 2.30 Super Sunrise. 3.5 Show A Leg. 3.55 Old Dominion. 4.10 Maariv. 4.45 Century City.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.30 Queen's Home. 4.10 Leadenhall Lad. 4.45 Century City.

Cheltenham NH

Tote Double: 3.5 & 4.15 Treble: 2.30, 3.40 & 4.45

[Television (BBC 1): 2.30, 3.5, & 3.40]

2.0 PAINSWICK HURDLE (Div I: novices: £1,562: 2½m) (21 runners)

2 0001 CULHAM W Sheedy 7-11-12 ... Mrs Sheedy
3 2f12 NATIVE BREAK (D) Mrs W Sykes 5-11-12 ... Brazier 7
4 0000 OAKEN LAD M Tate 6-11-12 ... Hyett
5 132 ORCHID BAY (BF) G Thorner 5-11-12 ... H Davies
6 3001 STATESWOMAN Mrs M Babbage 6-11-12 Mr Babbage 4
7 3202 THURSTON D Barons 6-11-12 ... B R Davies
8 0-310 YOUNG DUSKY F Winter 6-11-12 ... Francome
11 00-00 CAMINO CRYSTAL F Walwyn 6-11-5 ... Mooney
12 2000- CHELSEA ISLAND A Taylor 7-11-5 ... Mr Taylor
13 0000 DON SABREUR D Pearman 5-11-5 ... McKevitt 4
14 0 HIGHLAND LINE F Walwyn 5-11-5 ... W Smith
15 000 HOPE AGAIN G Small 6-11-5 ... P Hobbs
18 0 LION HILL N Henderson 5-11-5 ... Smith-Eccles
20 0 NORTH ROW Mrs M Rimell 5-11-5 ... Heath 7
21 0400 PENVALE MEMBER Mrs E Kennard 7-11-5 ... —
22 2304 PINCENTS R Holder 8-11-5 ... P Richards
23 RAMBLER GAMBLER J Bosley 6-11-5 ... Mr Bosley 7
24 ufpu ROSE LEE J Needham 8-11-5 ... Warner
25 02003 RUNWICK PROSPECT C James 6-11-5 ... DOUBTFUL
29 0000 THE FALLEN KNIGHT J Roberts 6-11-5 ... May
31 0340 WINTERLAND J Thorne 6-11-5 ... Hoare

100-30 Thurston, 4 Native Break, 5 Culham, 13-2 Orchid Bay, 7 Young Dusky, 10 Lion Hill, 12 Highland Line, Pincents, 20 others.

2.30 SEAN GRAHAM GEORGE DULLER HURDLE (Handicap: £4,545: 3m) (20)

1 3004 MAYOTTE (CD) R Holder 7-11-10 ... Nicholls 7
2 1301 SOUTHDOWN SPIRIT J Gifford 6-11-3 ... Rowe
3 1110 HANS BRINKER (C) I Wardle 7-10-9 ... M Williams
4 0030 UPTON BISHOP Mrs N Smith 8-10-9 ... Linley
5 f-004 MAN OF THE MOMENT F Walwyn 7-10-7 ... W Smith
7 2200 BLAKE F Winter 5-10-4 ... Francome
8 2f00 BIDEFORD S Mellor 9-10-2 ... Jobar
10 020- ARMY LAD Mrs M Rimell 8-10-0 ... Mooney
11 0000 RING TIN TIN (D) L Kennard 8-10-0 ... Dennis 7
14 1012 IGLOO FIRE Mrs E Harden 9-10-0 ... Tregoggan 4
15 -0310 TOP OF THE TABLE D Marks 6-10-0 ... O'Halloran
16 1104 AVOGEM Mrs M Rimell 5-10-0 ... Scudamore
17 000p DONNISON (CD) M Tate 11-10-0 ... C Smith
19 0210 BRIGHTON MARINA (D) B Wise 6-10-0 ... Rowell
20 0130 LADY SWEETAPPLES J Duffy 8-10-0 ... Richards 7
21 0030 BREEZE WAGON Mrs W Sykes 9-10-0 ... Brazier 7
22 0/041 MR JERRY M Pipe 7-10-0 (4 ex) ... Leach
23 3b22 SPACED OUT T Bailey 7-10-0 ... Warner
25 4-u30 DISHCLOTH Miss S Griffiths 8-10-0 ... Brooks 4
27 0204 OPENING NIGHT C White 8-10-0 ... Redmond 4

4 Southdown Spirit, 5 Mayotte, 6 Man Of The Moment, 13-2 Blake, 8 Igloo Fire, 10 Hans Brinker, 12 Mr Jerry, Upton Bishop, 14 Brighton Marina, Lady Sweetapples, 16 Donnison, 20 others.

Form: Mayotte (11st 12lb), Never nearer, 6th, btn 29¾l, to Crimson Embers (level), with Opening Night (level), 9th. 11 ran. Cheltenham, March 16, 3m If, heavy. Southdown Spirit (11-8), ran on well, won 3l, 3l, from Le Gran Brun (rec 23lb) and Treve Way (gave 3lb), with Man Of The Moment (rec 4lb), 7l away 4th, Hans Brinker (gave 3lb), not in first 9. 14 ran. Newbury, March 26, 2m 4f, good to soft. Upton Bishop (11-12), 7th, to Fleshy's Pal (rec 18lb). 13 ran. Fontwell, March 23, 2m 2f, soft Igloo Fire (10-11) not reach winner, 2nd, btn hd to Emmabel (gave 10lb), with Blake (gave 9lb), 10½l away in 6th. 13 ran Newton Abbot, April 10, 2m 5f soft. Selection: Mayotte.

3.05 SEAN GRAHAM CHASE (Handicap: £4,893: 2½m) (9)

2 2221 DRAMATIST (CD) F Walwyn 11-11-9 ... W Smith
4 4421 DON'T FORGET (D) J Hanson 8-11-1 (8 ex) ... —
5 4320 EASTER EEL (CD) F Winter 11-11-0 ... Francome
6 u0fp TSURU (CD) L Kennard 11-10-11 ... Linley
9 4p00 SNOWSHILL SAILOR (CD) R Turnell 10-10-3 ... Turnell
11 0030 SPARTAN MAJOR (D) Mrs W Sykes 8-10-2 ... C Brown
13 1043 MID DAY GUN J Webber 8-10-0 ... Webber
16 21-4f IRON FIGHTER (D) W Fisher 9-10-0 ... H Davies
17 pp0u DAVIOT J Thomas 8-10-0 ... Webb

11-8 Dramatist, 100-30 Easter Eel, 9-2 Don't Forget, 8-1 Spartan Major, 9-1 Tsuru, 14-1 others.

Form: Dramatist (11st 8lb), led last, ran on under pressure, won 2½l, 8l from Chinrullah (rec 3lb) and Secretary General (rec 3lb). 6 ran. Cheltenham, March 18, 2m 4f, heavy. Don't Forget (10-5), 2nd, btn 6l, to Shady Deal (rec 2lb), with Snowshill Sailor (rec 5lb), 29l away 5th. 5 ran. Ascot, April 7, 2m 4f, good. Easter Eel (11-12-; fav, 6th, btn 17½l, to Hobo (rec 25lb). 11 ran Chepstow, April 13, 2m 4f, good. Spartan Major (11-11), 6th to Old Bean (rec 25lb). 13 ran. Hereford, April 6, 3m 1f, soft Mid Day Gun (10-10), 3rd, btn 5½l, to 19l away in 4th. 9 ran. Newbury, Feb 12, 2m 4f, good to soft.
Selection: Dramatist.

3.40 SEAN GRAHAM HURDLE (Handicap: 4-y-o: £7,409: 2m) (8)

1 0311 KINGS PARADE G Thorner 11-13 ... Barton
2 2201 PRINCE BLESS (D) Mrs N Smith 11-12 (5 ex) Francome
5 1110 SANDALAY (CD) P Rohan 11-3 ... P A Charlton
7 0103 ARKAN (D) J Hindley 10-12 ... Earnshaw
9 1021 CORNISH GRANITE (D) M Pipe 10-7 ... Leach
11 2020 ROYAL BAIZE J Baker 10-7 ... O'Halloran
12 4311 WESTERPAYNE (PD) N Ayclifie 10-7 ... Ayliffe 4
13 0003 PRINCE NONO R Hartop 10-7 ... M Floyd

15-8 King's Parade, Prince Bless, 5 Sandalay, 6 Arkan, 12 Cornish Granite, 16 Westerpayne, 20 others.

Form: Kings Parade (11st 4lb), jt fav, ran on, won 4l, 1½l, from Palatine (rec 4lb) and Arkan (rec 7lb), led 3 out, no extra. 26 ran Newbury, March 27, 2m, good. Prince Bless (11-0), held up, progress 3 out, quickened to lead flat, won 1l, 1½l, fom Rushmoor (gave 3lb) and Cima (gave 3lb) 12 ran. Liverpool, April 2, 2m, good. Sandalay (11-0), not in first 9 to Shiny Copper (level). 29 ran. Cheltenham, March 18, 2m, heavy. Previously. (10-13), won 1½l, 6l, from Wild Lono (gave 7lb) and Christmas Cottage (rec 10lb). 10 ran. Newcastle, Feb 19, 2m.
Selection: Prince Bless.

4.15 HOLMAN CUP CHASE (Handicap: £3,902: 2m)

2 3313 PRAYUKTA (D) F Winter 7-11-7 ... Francome
3 1040 SPINNING SAINT (D) Mrs M Babbage 8-11-7 Mr Babbage 4
4 0123 SNOWTOWN BOY (CD) F Winter 7-11-6 ... Mr Sherwood
9 4000 NEON LIGHT J Needham 10-10-7 ... C Brown
10 1002 CARDINAL'S OUTBURST J Edwards 7-10-6 ... Warner
11 4230 BAMBER'S SECURITY (D) Mrs W Sykes 10-10-0 Scudamore
13 041 HUNTING CRY (CD) R Armytage 8-10-0 (5 ex) Webber
14 00p0 BALLYBUTLER (D) V Bishop 10-10-0 ... Mr Crozier
16 0040 CURRENT CHANCE (CD) F A Smith 11-10-0 ... Mann 7

2 Prayukta, 11-4 Snowtown Boy, 4 Spinning Saint, 8 Cardinal's Outburst, 10 Hunting Cry, 12 Bamber's Security, Neon Light, 25 others.

4.45 PANSWICK HURDLE (Div II: novices: £1,576: 2½m) (19)

2 104p BOLD YEOMAN (D) J Gifford 6-11-12 ... Rowe
3 3213 COLD WINTERS (BF) L Kennard 6-11-12 ... Linley
6 0210 SINDEBELE (C) F Walwyn 6-11-12 ... Shilston
9 0020 BEAU WYNK A Chamberlain 8-11-5 ... Chamberlain 7
11 0203 CHARLEY FISHER Mrs M Babbage 7-11-5 Mr Babbage 4
13 0-043 COME ON TAFFY C Thorner 5-11-5 ... Barton
14 DERNIER F Walwyn 5-11-5 ... O'Callaghan 7
16 0002 GRAND REVIEW Mrs W Sykes 6-11-5 ... C Brown
20 000 LORENZO LOO Miss H Day 6-11-5 ... Mr Houlbrooke 4
21 0 MISCONTENT Mrs B Waring 5-11-5 ... Bodham 7
22 00 PARC DE PRINCESSE P Bomford 5-11-5 ... De Haan
23 34 RHUS J King 5-11-5 ... Candy
25 00 ROUGH ESTIMATE V Bishop 6-11-5 ... Mr Crozier
26 0000 ROYAL MERE Mrs M Rimell 5-11-5 ... Scudamore
27 f4 ROYSCRIPT P Pritchard 5-11-5 ... Mr Pritchard
29 f0f SPARTAN REGIME B Morgan 7-11-5 ... Carvill
30 2004 SWEET PADDY J Thorne 6-11-5 ... Hoare
31 00 TONY OWEN K White 6-11-5 ... C Smith
33 0 VALE OF WELTON N Henderson 6-11-5 ... Smith Eccles

4 Charley Fisher. 9-2 Sindebele, 5 Cold Winters, 13-2 Bold Yeoman, 8 Grand Review, 9 Dernier, 10 Come On Taffy, 12 Rhus, Sweet Paddy. 16 others.

Cheltenham selections

By John Karter

2.0 Native Break. 2.30 Southdown Spirit. 3.5 Dramatist. 3.40 Price Bless. 4.15 Spinning Saint. 4.45 Cold Winters.

Epsom results yesterday

Going: good to firm

2.0 (2.1): CUDDINGTON STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £1,882: 5f)

ANOTHER GIFT b f by Record Token — The Danstan (Miss D Smith) 8-3 G Baxter (20-1) 1
Heather Croft ... L Piggott (4-6) 2
Amab ... J Reid (9-1) 3

TOTE: Win, £1.73; places, 39p, 16p, 20p. Dual f, 88p. CSF: £3.18. R Smyth at Epsom. 2l, ¾l. Tazina (33-1) 4th. 12 ran. 57.78sec.

2.30 (2.32): EVELYN HANDICAP (3-y-o; £2,485: 7f 11yd)

MILK HEART ch c by Steel Heart — Cafe Au Lait (E Holding) 8-11 P Waldron (7-2) 1
Even Banker ... L Piggott (11-4 fav) 2
Broadway Lodge ... D Dinsley (12-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 42p; places, 12p, 14p, 43p. Dual f, 35p. CSF: £1.29. G Lewis at Epsom. 3l, 2l. Town Special (8-1) 4th. 9 ran. 1m in 23.60sec.

3.5 (3.8): BLUE RIBAND TRIAL STAKES (Gp 3; 3-y-o; £13,048; 1m 110yd)

COUNT PAHLEN gr c by Hotfoot — Tanara (Mrs A Villar) 9-2 G Baxter (9-4). 1
Steel Bay ... J Reid (25-1). 2
Vin St Benet ... R Curant (33-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 30p; places, 27p, 53p Dual f, £3.72. CSF: £5.74. B. Hobbs at Newmarket. nk, 1½l, Bancario (15-8 fav), 4th, 7 ran. 1m in 43.59sec.

3.35 (3.36): DEAN SWIFT HANDICAP (£2,886; 1m 4f)

LAFONTAINE b h by Sham — Valya. (Mrs J Bigg) 5-9-10 S Cauthen (3-1 jt fav) 1.
Cima ... J Reid (3-1 jt fav) 2.
More Harmony ... W Carson (100-30) 3.

Tote Win, 29p; places 20p, 20p. Dual F. 68p CSF. £1.15. C Brittain at Newmarket. ¾l, 1½l Kinniggor (20-1) 4th. 8 ran, 2m in 43.14 secs.

4.10 (4.12) APRIL HANDICAP (3-y-o fillies. £3,007: 1m 110yd)

SUGGESTIVE, b f by Bold Lad — Nightly Night (Sir R McAlpine) 8-0 W. Carson (13-2) 1
Imagination ... P. Eddery (4-1 fav) 2
Plum Bold ... J. Reid (5-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 56p; places, 14p, 19p, 18p. Dual f, 95p. CSF: £3.11. J. Dunlop at Arundel. ¾l, ¾l. Razor Sun (14-1) 4th. 10 ran. 1min 46.83sec.

4.45 (4.48) BUNBURY STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £1,895: 7f 11yd)

GAVO, b c by Windjammer — Eleanor Clare (C. Shack) 9-0 L. Piggott (4-5) 1
Moe-Fami-Tychi ... P. Eddery (4-1) 2
Stylish Mover ... G. Ramshaw (66-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 21p; places, 11p, 12p, £1.25. Dual f, 37p. CSF: 43p. P. Kelleway at Newmarket. 3l, 5l. Gay Patricia (100-1) 4th. 15 ran. 1min 23.50sec.

TOTE DOUBLE: Count Pahlen, Suggestive. £25.50: TREBLE: Milk Heart, Lafontaine, Gavo. £26.30. JACKPOT: Not won. Pool of £12,372.87 carried forward to Epsom today. PLACEPOT: £8.10.

Wolverhampton results

Going: good to firm

2.0 (2.3) BIRCHES BRIDGE STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £996: 1m 1f)

REL TIGER, b g by Relkino — Maltese Cat (R Tikkoo) 8-11 B. Taylor (7-1) 1
Feeling Great ... B. Raymond (2-1 fav) 2
Badayoun ... W. R. Swinburn (10-1) 3

TOTE: Win £2.30. Places 21p, 20p, 41p. Dual f £2.43. CSF: £22.21. J. Hindley at Newmarket. ¾l, 1l. Kallil (9-2) 4th, 12 ran. NRs: Right Reason and The Bradford.

2.30 (2.32) BROCKTON STAKES (Div 1 3-y-o selling: £630: 1m)

CHARLES BOOT, ch c by Sun Prince — Tudor Gal (M Tompkins) 8-8 B. Raymond (4-1) 1
Orp Baltic ... O. Gray (5-2) 2
Hearts Content ... N. Howe (11-1) 3

TOTE: Win 28p. Places 18p, 13p, 32p. Dual f 28p. CSF £1.40. M. Tompkins at Newmarket. 1l, 5l. Private Benjamin (3-4 fav). Wynfield Gill (20-1) 4th, 8 ran. Winner sold to Mr J. Cullen for 1,300 gns.

3.0 (3.2) MUCH WENLOCK HANDICAP (£1,187.5: 1m)

TRADITIONAL MISS ch m by Traditionalist — Starboard Mist (C Hill) 7-8-11 B Raymond (2-1 fav) 1
Norfolk Realm ... Paul Eddery (14-1) 2
On Edge ... P Robinson (7-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 34p; places, 10p, £1.68, 32p. Dual f, £8.33. C.S.F. £3.11. TRICAST: £15.44. C. J. Hill at Barnstaple. Nk, ½l. Ring Bidder (20-1) 4th. 12 ran.

3.30 IRONBRIDGE HANDICAP (3YO: £1,392; 1m 3f)

RAMIANA ch f by Blushing Groom — Irish Meadow (A Smith) 8-8 B Taylor (4-1) 1
Royal Rhapsody ... A Mercer (6-1) 2
Escape From Hell ... S Dawson (11-2) 3

TOTE: Win, 71p; places, 12p 20p, 15p. Dual f, £18.29. C.S.F. £2.82. J. Hindley at Newmarket. 1½l, 2l. Feathered (11-4 fav) 4th. 10 ran.

4.0 (4.2) SPRING STAKES (3-y-o: £988: 5f)

NEW EXPRESS, br c, by Bay Express — Natasha (E Hodges), 9-0 M Miller (9-4 fav) 1
Carrag Cannon ... A Launchbury (10-1) 2
Fast Service ... P Cook (5-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 40p; places, 17p, 25p, 16p. Dual f, £1.48. CSF: £2.58. G Huffer, at Newmarket. 5l, 1l. Lickillium (33-1) 4th. 13 ran. NR: Roman Ruler.

4.30 (4.33) MOLINEUX HANDICAP (£1,343: 5f)

BALATINA, ch f, by Balidar — Toccatina (Mrs K Sneath), 4-7-11 Paul Eddery (5-1) 1
Brentex ... P Cook (11-2) 2
Curzon House ... R Street (33-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 72p; places, 16p, 27p, 56p. Dual f: £1.32. CSF: £3.46. Tricast: £77.90. H Westbrook at Newmarket. 1l, 1l. Crowebronze (25-1) 4th, Bri-Eden 100-30 fav. 14 ran. NR: Telegraph Boy, Miss Twiggy.

5.00 (5.5) BROCKTON STAKES (3-y-o selling: £620: 1m)

SOMERFOLDS, ch f, by Some Hand — Florica (Mrs R Smith), 8-8 B Taylor (8-1) 1
Danny Manchester ... Paul Eddery (11-1) 2
Princess Salutti ... M Fozzard (4-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 85p; places, 32p, 57p. Dual f: £5.04, CSF: £27.19. H O'Neill at Dorking. 1½l, ¾l. Christmas Cracker 13-8 fav. 7 ran. Winner bought in for 1,500 gns.

PLACEPOT: £27.95.

Devon NH

2.0: 1, Triple Secret (100-30); 2, Gymer (13-2); 3, Java Lights (2-1 fav). 12 ran.

2.30: 1, Road to Mandalay (3-1); 2, Freeze Frame (10-1); 3, Sweet Enchantment (20-1). City Link Express (7-4) fav. 17 ran. NR John Goody

3.0: 1, Aisirat (12-1); 2, Frevolity (4-5); 3, Leonster (10-1) 15 ran. NR's: Buckmaster, Doddy's Special.

3.30: 1, Reales (9-1); 2, Lynnwood Lady (9-4) fav; 3, Tudors Dilemma (33-1) 17 ran

4.0: 1, Lodge's Fortune (4-1); 2, Queensland (33-1); 3, Mandolin King (10-1); 4, Insulation (11-2) 18 ran.

4.30: 1, Silver Surprise (4-1); 2, Isanemos (11-10) fav; 3, Winged Kestrel (14-1) 17 ran

Sedgefield NH

2.15: 1, Whitsuncall (16-1); 2, Zingo (14-1 fav); 3, King of Sand (8-1). 16 ran.

2.45: 1, Rejuvenator (11-4); 2, Bean Boy (11-8 fav); 3, Gale Lad (12-1). 10 ran.

3.15: 1, S[illegible] 5); 2, Tony's Tot (16-1); 3, [illegible] ran. NR: Joe Lee.

C-21sedge

3.45: 1, [illegible], Wilton's First (6-1); 3, [illegible] (7-2). 7 ran.

4.15: Spring Chancellor (10-11 fav); 2, Laaken (9-2); 3, Rubstic (2-1). 5 ran.

4.45: 1, Spring Moon (2-1 fav); 2, Aragon (9-4); 3, Scalby Susie (12-1). 16 ran. NR: Wil-Tol.

STATE OF GOING (official): Epsom: good to firm; Ripon: firm; Cheltenham: good to firm. Tomorrow: Taunton: firm.

BLINKERED FOR FIRST TIME: Ripon, 3.15 Soie Grise, 4.15 Super Warrior, 5.15 Cimmaron Epsom, 3.35 Little Robert.

☐ Hills make Diamond Edge 9-2 joint favourite with King Spruce to repeat his Whitbread Gold Cup triumph of last season. Other prices: 7-1 Royal Judgement, 9-1 Captain John, 12-2 bar.

☐ Lester Piggott rides Day is Done in the French 2,000 Guineas on Sunday. Wolver Maid will be ridden by Wally Swinburn in the Italian 1,000 Guineas on Sunday.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: 2,000 GUINEAS STAKES (Newmarket): Minshaanshu Amad (2.30pm April 16). DERBY STAKES (Epsom): Mon Eloi (2.30pm April 16), Pellino (9am April 17), Tarasel, Bellbeau, Black Flame, Hungry Heart, Amateur Athlete, Crimson Line, Fabro, Lybido, Noble Gaylord, Sayamban, Bon Sang, Baltora, Born Hero, One's Company, Rolleville, Avrio, Overboard, Mossolski, Bulgakov, Epreuve, Berlot, Orageux, Roi Nu, Saronic, Gay Apollo, Coquelin, Lysippos, Pee Tanguy, Tarocco, (9am April 19). OAKS STAKES (Epsom): Dinsley (2.30pm April 16), Corolina, Dancing Fair, Foril's Folies (9am April 17), Astral Way, Jakaranda, Present Arms, Guin, Goodwin Sands, Mirca, Absolute, Teresa Talent, Marzala, Tidy, Rains Came, Kahara, Corita, Ange Gris, Soir de Fete, Les Biches, Rythmique, Exigence, Rivoliade, Maraiona, Tyrians, Hot 'n' Spicy, Auriette, Cousalka, Solenzara, Battle Star, Black Narcissus (9am April 19). OAKS TRIAL STAKES (Lingfield Park): Dinsley, Dirichnel, Northern Heiress, Sweet Tones. ECLIPSE STAKES (Sandown Park): Miraden, Brustolon, Fabro. MUSIDORA STAKES (York): Dinsley, Lady of Renown, Oakapple, Dirichnel, Shining, start, Present Arms, Battle Star, Malakya. DANTE STAKES (York): Crimson Line, Disturbance Monky, Miraden, Bon Sang, Noble Bloom, Born Hero. DERBY TRIAL STAKES (Newbury): Dallas Express, Great Substance.

LEGAL NOTICES

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK by the Grace of God Free and Independent.

To Arthur Gasson, Constance Everest and "William" Delves, the "William" being fictitious, the person intended being the issue of Elizabeth Gasson Delves, deceased and "unknowns" being the legal representatives, distributees, assignees, next-of-kin, and heirs at law of "William" Delves if he died subsequent to May Bellingham (11/7/81) distributees of May Bellingham deceased: whereas of Security Trust Co., Rochester County of Monroe and State of New York, the executor named in a certain instrument in writing, *bearing date September 17, 1964*, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of said May Bellingham late of the City of Rochester in said County of Monroe and State of New York, deceased, and relating to both real and personal property, has lately made application to the Surrogate's Court of the County of Monroe to have said instrument proved and recorded as the Will of the personal property and real property of said decedent May Bellingham. Now, therefore you and each of you are cited to show cause before the Surrogate of the County of Monroe at the Surrogate's Court in the City of Rochester, in said County of Monroe, New York, on the 14th day of May, 1982, at 9.30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the said Will and Testament of May Bellingham should not be admitted to probate.

If any of the aforesaid persons is under the age of eighteen years or insane or otherwise incompetent, he will please take notice that he is required to appear by his general guardian or committee, if he has one, and if he has none, that he appear and apply for the appointment of a Guardian Ad Litem or in the event of his neglect or failure to do so a Guardian Ad Litem will be appointed by the *Surrogate to represent and act for* him in these proceedings. Webster, Walz, Sullivan; Santoro & Clifford, Attorney for Petitioner, Suite 700-14 West Main Street, address Rochester NY 14614, telephone (716) 325-2150. In testimony whereof, the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the County of Monroe has been hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Michael A. Telesca, Surrogate of said County at the City of Rochester, this 18th day of March, 1982. (L.S.)

WILLIAM C. WILSON, Jr.
Chief Clerk Surrogate's Court

In the Matter of WANDER PRECISION DIESEL COMPANY Limited and in the Matter of The Companies Act, 1948.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 27th day of May, 1982, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Keith David Goodman, F.C.A., of 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA *the* LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 15th day of April, 1982.

K D GOODMAN, Liquidator.

In the Matter of TOWER CATERERS SUPPLIES Limited.

BY ORDER of the HIGH COURT dated the 30th day of October, 1981, Mr Brian Mills of Booth White & Co., 1 Wardrobe Place, Carter Lane, St. Pauls, London EC4V 5AJ has been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named Company with a Committee of Inspection.

Dated this 15th day of April, 1982.

BRIAN MILLS
Liquidator

CRAFTSTAR Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at [illegible] London [illegible] on the 6th day of May, 1982 at [illegible] for the purposes mentioned in [illegible]

Dated [illegible] 1982.

[illegible] TOZZI-CONDIVI
Director

La [illegible]e de la crème

1st CLASS [illegible]
[illegible] based in West [illegible] Assistant. For him [illegible] secretarial expertise [illegible] you to use all [illegible] financial rewards and ar[illegible]

PERSONALITY PL[illegible]ACHE
[illegible] career prospects when [illegible] executives. Plan and [illegible] and monitor aptitude [illegible] records. Your secretarial [illegible] asset.

BANK YOUR [illegible]
£8,500 + [illegible]
+ CAR LOA[illegible]
The above [illegible] able to a young experienced PA [illegible] well established American bank. [illegible] with his busy day to day schedule [illegible] diary. If you are 21 + with good [illegible] appointment with Patricia Albiston.

CAREER [illegible]ING
£6,500
Today [illegible] immediate introduction to an exciting [illegible] successful team of advertising executives [illegible] confident, extrovert PA, become involved with [illegible] and liaise extensively with all creative [illegible] you are 21 + with good secretarial skills [illegible] appointment with Patricia Albiston.

[illegible] PLAN £6,000 PLUS
A [illegible] of a multi national computer company based in [illegible] requires friendly, confident secretary, to [illegible] marketing administrations manager. [illegible] working on your own initiative and have a keen [illegible] figures. Please contact Dawn Trickett.

[illegible]WITH FRANKFURT AND DUSSELDORF
[illegible] expanding company in West London. Requires a [illegible] person to translate and administrate correspondence [illegible] and business with their German connections. [illegible] and exciting job with promotion prospects is pro[illegible] to the right applicant. The company offers flexi hours, [illegible] holidays, a staff restaurant, and a salary of around [illegible],000 p.a. For further details contact Dawn Trickett.

[illegible]AKE A CAREER FROM COMMITMENT
£6,000 + BONUS
Does the world of sales promotions and client liaison stimulate you? Do you have competent secretarial skills and desire total involvement? My client the Director of a world wide organisation offers to train you in all aspects of import and export procedures. To secure £6,000 + a monthly bonus phone Vanessa Mullen for an immediate introduction.

BI-LINGUAL SECRETARY
TO £7,000
Wholesaler of oriental carpets requires a mature bi-lingual secretary (English, French). If you have competent skills and are looking for total involvement in sales promotions and client liaison phone Vanessa Mullen for an immediate introduction.

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FASHION PLATE
In a true P.A. role, this major fashion co. offers total involvement, variety and responsibility. In return for intelligence, self assurance and top skill you'll receive substantial discounts, a good salary and a very rewarding career. Call Margaret Lankester now.

FREE TRAD
£7,500
The MD of a top trading company needs an executive assistant to organise his busy schedule. Become involved in international trading at an exceptionally high level. If you possess competent secretarial skills, are numerate and have a mature professional attitude. Ensure your success, call Vikki Leffman today.

P.A. IN PUBLIC RELATIONS
One of Britain's leading PR consultants have two excellent openings in their busy W.1 offices. With very competitive salaries, both positions—which have arisen through expansion—offer ample scope for involvement, variety and responsibility in return for first class educational background, presentation and secretarial skills. If you are looking for a 2nd job and a stimulating position in a highly successful company where the highest standards apply ring Margaret Lankester

GET ORGANISED
You are a confident PA/secretary who would enjoy organising a busy office. You have good skills and an administration background. Furthermore, you are looking for an involved and challenging job. Call me now for an interview Carri Armitage.

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EXCELLENT PERKS
Do you prefer working for one man and enjoy a variety of interesting duties within a young, friendly energetic environment—if so, and you have good secretarial skills together with a sense of humour then please call Jane Williams immediately.

DANCE THE NIGHT AWAY
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Are you willing? Do you have an outgoing personality to deal with disc jockeys and enjoy the hectic environment of a busy office dealing internationally with disco installations? Your new boss needs organising, so ring me now to put him at ease! Jane Williams.

YANKIE DOODLE DANDY
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London SW1W 0DH.
Tel. No.: 01-730 7295.
No Agencies.

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Contact: Juliet White or Suzannah de Berniere
Gordon Yates Ltd., Secretarial Recruitment
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Applications are forwarded to the client concerned, therefore companies in which you are not interested should be listed in a covering letter to the Confidential Reply Supervisor.

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SENIOR SECRETARIAL OPPORTUNITY IN THE EXCITING WORLD OF INTERNATIONAL TELEVISION NEWS, FILM AND VIDEO PRODUCTION AND POST PRODUCTION

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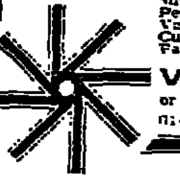
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or why not just call us on
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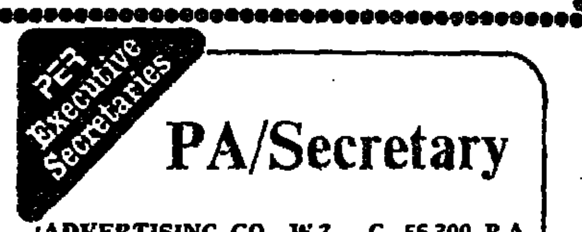
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PA/Secretary

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Our clients, subsidary of an advertising company, is looking for a confident numerate P.A. Secretary, in their late 20s, to work for their young, ambitious Managing Director.
It is a busy office and you must be prepared to work on your initiative in his absence and have the necessary work experience to tackle a complete range of secretarial and administrative duties. Car driver essential.
For more details, contact Angela George.

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Salary, according to age and experience, on a scale between £5,063 and £6,189 per annum. Additional allowances may be obtained after testing for certain secretarial speeds.
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Arts Council OF GREAT BRITAIN

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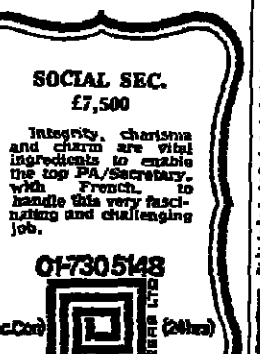
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Continued on page 2

Residential property by Baron Phillips

The law that changes nothing

The main provisions of the 1979 Estate Agents Act, which comes into force on May 3, have provoked an angry response from a number of well established estate agents and professional bodies. Not because they object to its controls but because they do not believe it goes far enough.

Despite attempts by Parliament over almost a century to restrict their activities, estate agents enjoy almost total freedom. The last legislation affecting estate agents came into operation in November 1970. This banned the fixing of fees by groups of agents or professional bodies.

The latest legislation attempts to provide protection for money and deposits. Clients' money must be kept in clearly identified accounts and be properly recorded. Agents will have to pay interest where the amount of the deposit is more than £500 and the interest at least £10.

The Act also calls for full disclosures of an agent's private interests in a deal; bankrupts may only be employees of an agency; and pre-contract deposits will be banned in Scotland.

The Department of Trade says that failure to comply with these requirements may lead to criminal proceedings, or to banning action by the Director General of Fair Trading, or both.

But what really does it all add up to? Although agents sometimes ask for a small holding deposit as an act of faith that the would-be purchaser really means to go ahead, few people actually pay out the money. They are far more likely to hand the deposit to the vendor's solicitor.

Among the critics of the Act is Mr Kenneth Forbes, technical officer of the Incorporated Society of Valuers and Auctioneers. He describes it as a piece of "negative licensing" because it will not prevent undesirables from entering the profession but will weed them out only after they have broken the law.

At present anyone can set up shop and call himself an estate agent without having to pass an examination of any kind or undertake a test of professional competence. This hardly reassures people who often question what an agent does to earn his fees.

"One is appalled that section 16 (governing professional standards and competency) is not being implemented", says Mr Forbes. He agrees that while it used to be commonplace for a purchaser to leave a deposit with an estate agent it is becoming far rarer these days and as such the Act will have little affect.

Mr Nigel Stephens, senior partner of Whiteheads, operating mainly in Hampshire and Sussex, says the Act is too late and its achievements are far too little.

Apart from the stringent rules governing clients' money the Act legally obliges an agent to agree with any person, before accepting instructions to sell his house, the commission to be paid, the circumstances in which it will be payable and any other liabilities to be incurred by the property owner. An agent must also disclose any personal interest in the transaction.

Mr Stephens says: "These measures may help to reduce the risk of misunderstanding and protect the public from the few unscrupulous agents. Reputable agents are not being asked to do anything they are not already doing."

Mr Stephens accuses Mrs Sally Oppenheim, the former Minister for Consumer Affairs, of interpreting the Act and the evidence of professional bodies in a way which will give little benefit to the public. Like Mr Forbes he is worried that the Act lays down no minimum standards of competence.

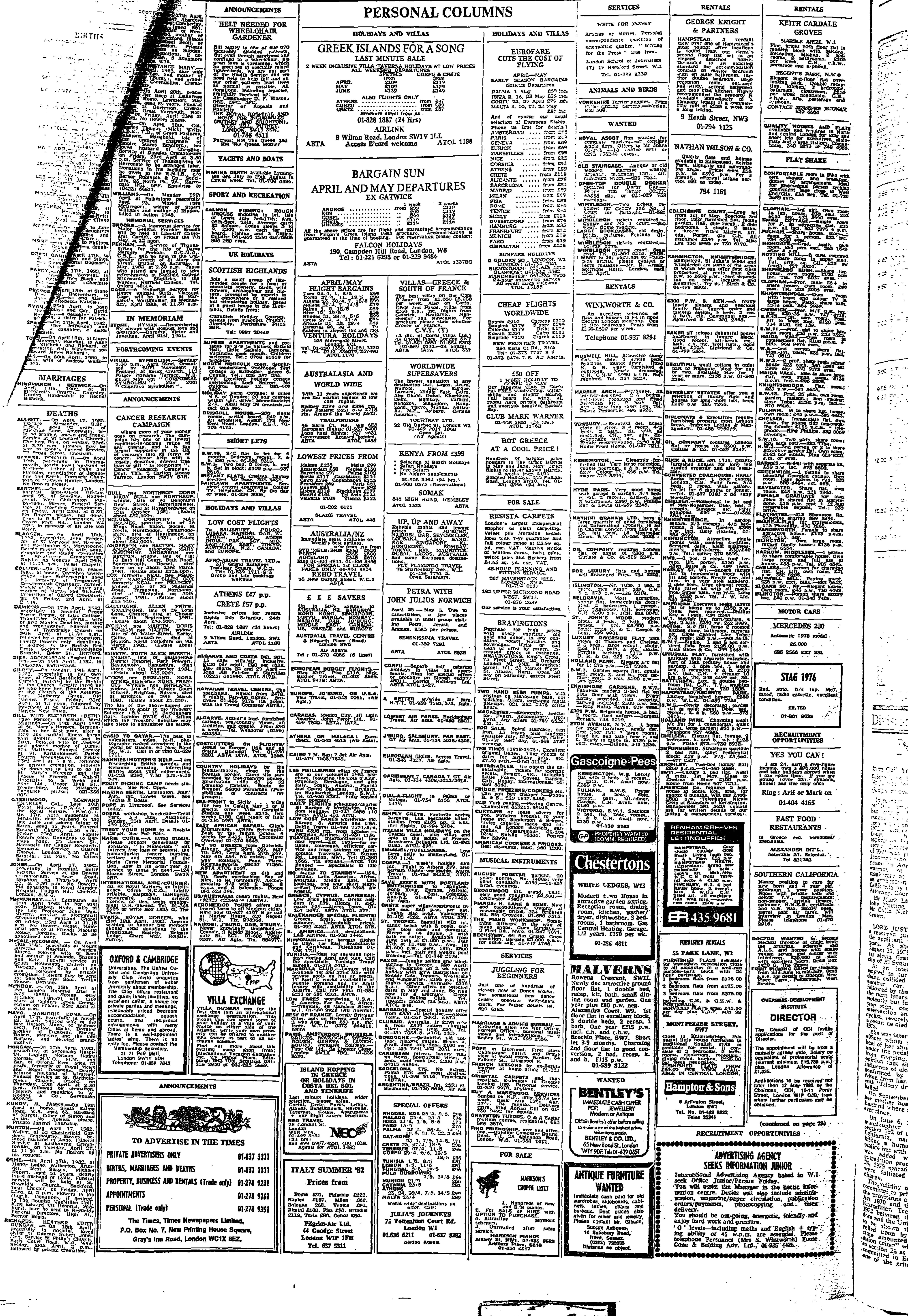
"It still remains open, therefore, for anybody without qualifications or experience to go into business as an estate agent, surveyor, valuer or auctioneer because none of these titles are protected by statute," he says. The public had more to lose from incompetence than from dishonesty.

Both men are scathing about the Act's limited protection for the public from losing money lodged with an estate agent. Mr Forbes points out that the main professional bodies run a bonding scheme to protect the public if an agent goes bankrupt or absconds with money.



A dilapidated farmhouse set in 12 acres near Lambourn and Newbury is on the market through John German Ralph Pay for £70,000. Built in the last century, the house has been unoccupied for about 10 years. It consists of two to three reception rooms, five bedrooms and boxroom and included in the sale are two barns. Further information can be obtained from the agents' Ramsbury (Wiltshire) office.

(continued on page 24)



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(continued on page 23)

هكذا من الاصل

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

7.05 Open University: Juggling with Physics. 7.30 Exploring Frequency Space. 7.55 Closedown. 12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Moira Stuart. The weather prospects from Michael Fish. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report and a news summary with subtitles). 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Included this lunchtime is cookery spot Just Desserts in which cookery expert Michael Smith regales us with mouthwatering recipes for sweets. 1.45 Over the Moon. A See-Saw programme for the very young presented by Sam Dale (r). 2.00 Closedown. 2.15 Racing from Cheltenham. Julian Wilson introduces the Sean Graham George Duller Handicap Hurdle (2.30); the Sean Graham Handicap Steeplechase (3.05); and the Sean Graham Hurdle (3.40). The commentators are Peter O'Sullevan and Richard Pitman. 3.53 Regional news (not London).

3.55 Play School. For the under fives (shown earlier on BBC2).
4.20 Cartoon: Scooby Doo, Where Are You? (r).
4.40 Play Away. Music, fun and games presented by Brian Cant (r).
5.05 John Craven's Newsround. World news for young people.
5.10 A Little Silver Trumpet. Episode four and Mrs Jessop is falsely accused of stealing Jim Ashburn's money (r).
5.40 News with Richard Baker. 6.00 South East at Six.
6.25 Nationwide introduced by Sue Lawley and Richard Kershaw.
6.50 Young Musician of the Year. The final of the piano class introduced by Humphrey Burton from the Royal Northern College of Music in Manchester. The winner will receive a cheque for £400 and a place in Sunday's concerto final.
7.30 Film: Swallows and Amazons (1974) starring Virginia McKenna and Ronald Fraser. Arthur Ransome's famous adventure story about a group of children on a boating holiday in the Lake District.

9.00 A Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the Conservative Party.
9.05 News with John Humphrys.
9.30 Rough Justice: The Case of Little Boy Blue. Martin Young investigates the case in which John Walters was found guilty of assaulting a young girl on a train between Wimbledon and Waterloo. The victim said her assailant was between 5ft 7ins and 5ft 9ins tall slimly built and this was backed up by three railwaymen who saw the man board the train. Walters is 6ft tall and weighs 14½ stone.
10.00 Sportsnight introduced by Harry Carpenter. Alan Weeks reports from Helsinki on the World Ice Hockey Championship Qualifying match between Russia and the United States. Harry Carpenter introduces highlights of last night's fight between the flyweights Charlie Magri of Great Britain and Ron Cisneros from the United States.
10.50 A Question of Guilt. The first episode of a three-part reconstruction of the events that led, in 1752, to Mary Blandy awaiting her execution in Oxford Castle.
11.45 News headlines and weather.

BBC 2

6.40 Open University: Maths: Functions. 7.05 Argument on Television: 2. 7.30 Functions and Graphs. 7.55 Closedown. 10.20 Gharbar. 10.45 Closedown. 11.00 Play School.

Alan Badel: BBC 2 9.30pm.

5.10 Cloister to Cloister? Part one of an examination into the role of a barrister.(r)
5.40 Hawk of the Wilderness* Episode 11: Valley of the Skulls.
5.55 The Saga of Noggin the Nog.
6.05 Langley South. Bob Langley is on board the Ice Patrol ship Endurance, trapped in ice in the Weddell Sea.(r)
6.35 The Ascent of Man. Dr Bronowski and the Hidden Structure.(r)
7.25 One Hundred Great Paintings. Edwin Mullins discusses Goya's The Naked Maja.
7.35 News with subtitles.
7.40 The Master Game. The second part of the chess match between Miguel Quinteros and Walter Browne.
8.10 Chronicle: The Wreck of the Mary Rose. The story of the Tudor warship and the work involved in its restoration.(r)

9.00 Butterflies. Comedy stories about a middle aged couple and two late-teenaged sons. Tonight their younger son, Adam, has been jilted by his girlfriend and refuses to eat.(r)
9.30 The Woman in White. Episode two of the mystery story, faithfully adapted from the novel by Wilkie Collins, introduces the two villains, Sir Percival Glyde (John Shrapnel) and Count Fosco (the late Alan Badel).
10.25 Lindean Mill Glass. The story of David Kaplan and Annika Sandstrom who saw the potential of a derelict mill while on holiday in the Borders. They converted it into a glass workshop where they now produce handmade glassware using traditional Scandinavian techniques.
10.40 A Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the Conservative Party.
10.45 Newsnight. Ends at 11.35.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 Cartoon: Barney Google and Snuffy Smith in Judhaid for President. 9.40 The World We Live In. A history of the horse. 10.05 The History Makers: Elizabeth the First. 10.30 Einstein. 11.25 Paint Along with Nancy. Landscapes (r). 11.55 The Bubbles (r). 12.00 The Munch Bunch. Adventures of animated vegetables. 12.10 Rainbow. Learning with puppets. 12.30 Play It Again. Ian Carmichael chooses clips from some of his favourite films. 1.00 News. 1.20 Thames news. 1.30 Crown Court. Continuing the case of the young man accused of assaulting his former schoolmaster. 2.00 After Noon Plus. Mary Parkinson investigates cotton clothes for children with sensitive skin. 2.25 Racing from Epsom. Brough Scott introduces the Warren Stakes (2.30); the City and Suburban Handicap (3.05); and the Great Surrey Handicap (3.35) 3.50 Definition (r).

4.20 Animals in Action. Cold blooded reptiles.
4.45 Murphy's Mob. Episode 15 of the drama series about a football club.
5.15 Mr Merlin. Comic adventures of a wizard disguised as a garage manager.
5.45 News.
6.00 Thames news.
6.25 Help! Viv Taylor Gee with news of Ujima, a charity that provides cheap temporary accommodation for young black people with housing difficulties.
6.35 Crossroads. Paul Ross, the new restaurant manager, brushes with Jill Harvey.
7.00 Where There's Life. Drs Stoppard and Buckman visit a Texas surgeon whose passion is rodeos. We go with him to the operating theatre and to a rodeo and hear his unusual views on medicine and people.
7.30 Coronation Street. Jack Duckworth gets involved with Bet Lynch. What will be the reaction of his wife?
8.00 Secombe with Music. An hour of music and laughter. Among his guests are Roy Castle, Tim Rice and Julian Lloyd Webber.

9.00 I Remember Nelson. Chapter two: Passion. How our famous Admiral is seen through the eyes of the husband he cuckolded, Sir William Hamilton. While recovering from wounds inflicted at the Battle of the Nile, Nelson falls for the young wife of his host, the British Ambassador to the Court of Naples. John Clements plays Hamilton, Geraldine James his wife Emma and Kenneth Colley is Nelson.
10.00 A Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the Conservative Party.
10.05 News.
10.50 Sports Special introduced by Brian Moore. There are highlights from one of the two European Football competition matches featuring one of the surviving English teams. Aston Villa meet Anderlecht in the second leg of European Cup semi-final in Belgium while Spurs travel to Spain to play Barcelona in the second leg of the European Cup Winners' Cup semi-final.
12.00 Superstar Profile. Catherine Laporte Coolen talks to Close Encounters director Steven Spielberg (r).
12.30 Close with Dr Joseph Needham.

CHOICE

John Clements as Sir William Hamilton (ITV 9.00pm)

● There is a welcome Chronicle repeat tonight when we have the chance of a second look at the prize-winning programme THE WRECK OF THE MARY ROSE (BBC2 8.10pm). The BBC cameras began filming the excavation of the Tudor wreck at the start of the exercise in 1979, following the formation of the Mary Rose Trust. The film covers the work done up to September 1980 and includes the story of the ship together with an educated assessment of what life was like for the soldiers and sailors aboard before it sank fifty feet under the Solent over four hundred years ago. There is a follow-up programme tomorrow evening which brings us up-to-date with the latest discoveries and in the autumn Chronicle intend to transmit the first live underwater broadcast when the hull of the warship is finally lifted to the surface.

● A WORLD IN COMMON (Radio 4 7.45pm) is an eight programme series on the relations between the developed, or rich, countries of the North and the underdeveloped, or poor, countries of the South. Following on from the Brandt Commission findings Emanuel de Kadt, a Fellow at the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex and Daniel Snowman, the producer of the series, consider the relationships between the world's haves and the have nots. How interdependent are North and South and what should their responsibilities be towards each other? Over the next eight weeks de Kadt and Snowman talk to people from all stratas of society in every continent to find the answers.

● In THE RIGHT TO ROAM (Radio 4 4.10pm) Stanley Williamson recalls the events which occured on April 24, 1932, when some 400 hikers set off from Hayfield in Derbyshire to mass trespass on the grouse moors of Kinder Scout. This show of defiance came quickly to a predictable end. The landowners had marshalled their gamekeepers, backed up by the local constabulary, and the two factions met head on. A gamekeeper was injured and six hikers arrested and served between two and six months in prison for 'riotous behaviour'. Williamson traces the campaign to open up the countryside for the rambler, a campaign that some believe still has a long way to go.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
6.45 Prayer for the Day*
7.00 Today's News.
7.30 News Headlines.
7.45 Thought for the Day.
8.30 News Headlines.
8.33 Yesterday in Parliament.
8.57 Weather and Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Midweek: Henry Kelly.†
10.00 News.
10.02 Gardeners' Question Time. Listeners' questions.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "Alice Buchan and the Milk of Human Kindness" by Fred Urquhart.
11.00 News.
11.03 Baker's Dozen. Richard Baker with records.†
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 The Other Side of Silence. The novel by Ted Allbeury dramatized in eight parts (3) "A Meeting in Red Square".†
12.55 Weather and Travel.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour
3.00 News and Travel.
3.02 Play: "Blithe Thou Never Wert". A comedy by Alan Melville.
3.47 Time for Verse. George MacBeth presents more poems about animals.
4.00 News.
4.02 Pleasures of the Table with Yves Leclerc.
4.10 The Right to Roam. The history of the campaign by walkers to gain access to the countryside, and the views of some present-day campaigners.
4.40 Story Time: "Z for Zachariah" by Robert O'Brien (7).
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather and Programme.
6.00 News and Financial Report.
6.30 Frank Muir Goes into ... Cookery.†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Checkpoint (new series). Roger Cooke investigates listeners' experiences of suspect dealing and injustice.
7.45 A World in Common (new series). The first of eight documentary programmes examining the relationships between the richer and the poorer countries of the world.
8.15 Voices in Harmony. Marion Foster presents a showcase for amateur choirs.†
8.45 Edgar Hoover — Fallen Idol. Anthony Howard presents a critical profile of the founder of the FBI, who died 10 years ago.
9.30 Kaleidoscope presented by Paul Vaughan. The programme includes a review of the London Silver 1680-1780 exhibition at the Museum of London which traces the styles of three generations of the Courtald family of goldsmiths; and Terry Hands's new production of Much Ado About Nothing for the Royal Shakespeare Company in Stratford.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The world Tonight.
10.30 Detective. A story of crime and detection in London.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "The Great Brown-Pericord Motor" by Sir Arthur Conan-Doyle.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News and Weather.
ENGLAND: VHF — with 1f above except as follows: 6.25-6.30 am Weather and Travel. 10.30-10.45 Knockdown Ginger. Rolf Harris opens the door to children on holiday.† 1.55-2.00 pm Programme News. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4. 11.30-12.10 am Open University.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather
7.00 News.
7.05 Your Midweek Record requests: Weber, Beethoven, Kalinnikov.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Your Midweek Choice (continued) Gretry (mono). Corelli arr. Barbirolli, Brahms, Adam.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Bliss; records.†
10.00 BBC Northern Symphony Concert: Haydn, Weber, Bartok.†
11.10 Apollo's Banquet Chamber music recital: Pleyel, Schubert, Mozart, Sussmayr.†
12.05 Sibelius and Salfinen BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra concert.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Concert Hall Two Piano recital: Ravel, Rachmaninov.†
2.00 Music Weekly.†
2.50 French Songs Recital: Hahn, Faure, Poulenc.†
3.30 Stuttgart Chamber Orchestra Concert: Corelli, Hindemith; records.†
4.00 Choral Evensong from Wakefield Cathedral.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 Genes, Mind and Culture Professor Edward Wilson argues his theory in which genetic heritage and cultural behaviour are inextricably linked with three eminent academics. Chaired by John Maddox.†
8.00 Music of Eight Decades Concert direct from the Royal Festival Hall, London. Part 1: Birtwistle, Berg.†
8.55 The Living Poet. Edward Kamau Brathwaite reads a selection of his poetry.
9.25 Concert Part 2: Ives.†
10.10 Mr Blaser in Sicily. Short story by Leonardo Sciascia
10.30 The Apotheosis of Lully François Couperin; record.†
11.00 News.
11.05 Britten Conducts Grainger Record.†
VHF only — Open University: 6.15am France: The Nation State. 6.35-6.55 Television and Politics (5). 11.40pm Individual Differences 12.00 Botswana: School and Development 12.20am Positivism and the Micro World. 12.40-1.00 Hume's "Enquiry".

Radio 2

5.00 Nick Page.† 7.30 Ray Moore.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 Gloria Hunniford.† 2.00 Ed Stewart † 4.00 David Hamilton 5.45 News and Sport. 6.00 John Dunn.† 8.00 Alan Dell. 8.30 Among Your Souvenirs.† 9.15 Semprini Serenade.† 10.00 Tom Mennard. 10.15 Cider 'n' Song with The Yetties (new series). 10.30 Hubert Gregg. 11.00 Brian Matthew † from midnight. 1.00 Encore Folk on 2.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Paul Burnett. 12.30 Frank Partridge with Newsbeat. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell. 7.00 Radio 1 Mailbag with Anne Nightingale. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 midnight Close. VHF Radios 1 and 2: 5.00 With Radio 2. 10.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648 kHz (463m) at the following times GMT - 6.00 Newsdesk 6.30 Famous Pianists of the Past. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 7.30 Letter from London. 7.40 Book Choice 7.45 Report on Religion. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 The Motet. 8.30 Brain of Britain 1982 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press 9.15 The World Today 9.30 Financial News 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Terry Wogan's Album Time 10.15 Letters from Everywhere 10.30 Jane Eyre 11.00 World News 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Listening Post. 11.30 Meridian 12.00 Radio Newsreel 12.15 Nature Notebook 12.25 The Farming World. 12.45 Sports Roundup 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 With Great Pleasure 2.15 Report on Religion 2.30 These Musical Islands. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News 4.09 Commentary 4.15 The Haydn Years 8.00 World News 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary. 8.30 Assignment. 9.00 Network U K 9.15 International Soccer Special 10.00 World News 10.09 The World Today 10.25 Paperback Choice 10.30 Financial News 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup 11.00 World News 11.09 Commentary 11.15 The Bridge of San Luis Rey. 11.30 Top Twenty 12.00 World News. 12.09 News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel 12.30 Listening Post. 12.45 It Makes Me Laugh 1.15 Outlook News Summary 1.45 The Poem Itself. 2.00 World News 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network U K. 2.30 Assignment 3.00 World News 3.09 News about Britain 3.15 The World Today 3.30 My Word! 4.45 Financial News 4.55 Reflections 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 5.45 The World Today

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN † STEREO * BLACK AND WHITE (r) REPEAT

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95 8MHz BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94 9MHz World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC1

Cymru/Wales 12.57pm-1.00 News of Wales. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 7.30-8.00 Heddiw. 8.00-8.30 QED "Proof of the Pudding". 8.30-9.00 Whatever Happened to the Likely Lads? 11.45 News and weather. Scotland 12.55pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 11.45 News and Weather. Northern Ireland 12.57pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 11.45 News and weather. England 6.00pm-6.25 Regional News Magazines. 11.50 Close.

TYNE TEES

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 The Good Word. 9.25 North East News. 9.30 The Nature of Things. 10.15 Kum Kum. 10.35 Cartoon Time. 10.45 Hopalong Cassidy. 11.50-12.00 Sally and Jake. 1.20 North East News. 1.25-1.30 Where The Jobs Are. 5.15-5.45 Private Benjamin. 6.00 North East News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 Northern Life. 10.35-10.37 North East News. 11.45 Pavilion Folk. 12.10 For the Deaf. 12.15 Closedown.

BORDER

As Thames except: Starts 9.35 am Sesame Street. 10.30 Film: The Card (Alec Guinness) Adaptation of Arnold Bennett's novel in which the son of a washerwoman becomes mayor. 1.20-1.30 pm News. 5.15-5.45 Radio. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35-7.00 Crossroads. 11.45 News. 11.48 Closedown.

HTV

As Thames except: Starts 9.40 am Beachcombers. 10.05 Mr Magoo. 10.10 Incredible Hulk. 11.00-12.00 Sesame Street. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.50-4.20 History Makers: Peasants' Revolt. 5.15-5.45 Private Benjamin. 6.00 News. 6.35-7.00 Crossroads. 11.45 Ladies' Man. 12.15 am Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES

As HTV West except: 12.00-12.10 pm Tŷ Bach Twt. 4.20 Mr Merlin. 4.50-5.15 Doctor Snwgwl. 6.00 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.35 Report Wales.

CHANNEL

As Thames except: Starts 12.00-12.10 pm Munch Bunch. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30-7.00 Bailey's Bird. 10.00-10.05 Life in France. 11.45 Danger UXB. 12.45 am Epilogue, Closedown.

GRANADA

As Thames except: Starts 9.35 Village of the Rain Forest. 10.00-12.00 Film: A Night To Remember (Kenneth More). A dramatic reconstruction of the disaster that befell the 'unsinkable' Titanic. 1.20 Granada Reports. 1.30 Exchange Flags. 1.55-2.25 Crown Court. 6.00 This is your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30-7.00 Granada reports. 11.45 City of Angels. 12.45 Closedown.

TSW

As Thames except: 9.30 am Sally and Jake. 9.40 Sesame Street. 10.40-12.00 Film: The Oracle (Robert Beatty, Virginia McKenna). A reporter in Ireland gets racing tips from an oracle living at the bottom of a well. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Tele Views. 6.40-7.00 Sportsweek. 11.45 Danger UXB. 12.45 am Postscript. 12.51 Closedown.

ULSTER

as Thames except: Starts 12.00-12.10pm Munch Bunch. 1.20-1.30 Lunchtime. 5.15 Radio. 5.30-5.45 Good Evening Ulster. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.35-7.00 Crossroads. 11.45 News at Bedtime, Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As Thames except: Starts 9.40 am First Thing. 9.45 New Avengers. 10.35 Stingray. 11.00-12.00 Sesame Street. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.35-7.00 Crossroads. 11.50 Seachd Laithean. 12.20 am News. 12.25 Closedown

SCOTTISH

As Thames except: 9.30 am Tatters. 10.20 Land of Birds. 10.50 Cologne Cathedral. 11.15-12.00 Story Hour. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.10 Traveller's Tales. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30-7.00 Report. 11.45 Late Call. 11.50 Pro-Celebrity Snooker. 12.35 am Closedown.

ANGLIA

As Thames except: 9.30am Cartoons. 9.35 Joy of Bach. 10.35 New Fred and Barney Show 11.00 Story of Tutankhamun. 11.50-12.00 Wattoo Wattoo. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35-7.00 Crossroads. 11.45 Superstar Profile: Sylvester Stallone. 12.15am Big Question, Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As Thames except: 9.30am Sally and Jake. 9.40 Sesame Street 10.40 New Accelerators. 11.05 Animated Classics. 11.55-12.00 Captain Nemo. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Private Benjamin. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35-7.00 Crossroads. 11.45 Jazz and Blues: BB King. 12.15am Closedown.

TVS

As Thames except: Starts 9.35 am Untamed World. 10.00 Animated Classics. 10.50 Bailey's Bird. 11.15 New Fred and Barney Show. 11.40-12.00 European Folk Tales. 1.20-1.30 pm News. 5.15 Radio. 5.30-5.45 Coast to Coast. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.35-7.00 Crossroads. 11.45 Jazz & Blues: Blind John Davis. 12.20 am Company, Closedown.

CENTRAL

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am 3-2-1 Contact. 9.50 Venture. 10.15 Angling. 10.40 Electric Theatre Show: James Coburn. 11.10-12.00 Big Shamus, Little Shamus. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15 Radio. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 News. 11.45 Mannix 12.45 am Closedown.

Divisional Court — **Law Report** April 21 1982 — Queen's Bench Division

No evidence to support extradition

In re Gail Anne Jennings
Before Lord Justice Ormrod and Mr Justice Forbes
[Judgment delivered April 6]

In respect of deaths caused by reckless driving, manslaughter had either been replaced or reduced to vestigial survival by section 1 of the Road Traffic Act 1972 as amended. The Divisional Court so held granting an application for a writ of habeas corpus directed to the Governor of Holloway prison by Gail Anne Jennings who was committed to prison on April 23, 1981 on the warrant of the stipendiary magistrate at Bow Street, upon an application for extradition to California by the Deputy District Attorney, County of Los Angeles.

Mr Mark Littman, QC and Mr John Nutting for the applicant; Mr Colin Nicholls, QC, for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE ORMROD, in a reserved judgment, said that the applicant was now aged 21 years. At about 7.30 pm on August 21, 1978 she was driving a car along Grand Avenue in the city of El Segundo in California.

At an intersection she attempted to turn left and in so doing collided with the rear of another car. She drove on followed by the other car until at the next intersection she braked violently but failed to stop at the stop sign, continued over the intersection and collided with a cyclist, severely injuring him. As a result he died on September 13, 1978.

She was interviewed by a police officer whom she told that the heel of her shoe had got jammed under the pedals, preventing her from stopping. He formed the opinion that she was under the influence of alcohol and that was confirmed by a blood sample taken from her. She was charged with "felony drunk driving" and bailed.

On September 7, 1978 she and her mother boarded a plane for England where she had remained ever since.

On June 6, 1979 a charge of manslaughter in violation of section 192 of the Penal Code of California, namely, unlawfully killing a human being without malice but with gross-negligence, was added with a view to extradition proceedings. On July 24, 1979 extradition proceedings were initiated based on that charge.

The validity of the warrant of committal to prison depended on the provisions of the Extradition Act 1870 and the terms of the Extradition Treaty of June 8, 1972 between the United Kingdom and the United States. It had to be shown that the conduct relied upon by the requesting state amounted to an "extradition crime" which was defined in section 26 as a crime which if committed in England would be one of the crimes described in the first Schedule to the 1870 Act. The crime relied on was manslaughter which had to be construed "according to the law existing in England ... at the date of the alleged crime".

Under the Treaty it had to be shown that it amounted to an "extradictable offence" within the meaning of Article III.

On behalf of the applicant it was contended that the conduct disclosed in the evidence before the magistrate did not amount to an extradition crime nor an extradictable offence. It was submitted that in August 1978 causing death by the driving of a vehicle was not manslaughter in English law, although it could amount to the offence of causing death by reckless driving.

Alternatively, if it could amount in law to manslaughter, the evidence in this case would not justify committal for trial in such a charge because in 1978 no reasonable jury would convict of manslaughter on such evidence.

Further, the evidence before the magistrate did not prove that the conduct alleged amounted to an extradictable offence because it did not amount to manslaughter within the meaning of Article III.

It was argued that the common-law offence of manslaughter in relation to death caused by driving vehicles was replaced by the statutory offence of causing death by reckless driving contrary to section 1 of the Road Traffic Act 1972 as amended by section 50 of the Criminal Law Act 1977, and therefore manslaughter to that extent was a absolete offence.

In *Henderson v Sherbourne* ((1837) 2 M & W 236) Lord Abinger said: "If a crime is created by statute with a given penalty, and be afterwards repeated in another statute with a lesser penalty attached to it, a person ought not to be held liable for both ... and where the same offence is re-enacted with a different punishment it repeals the former law".

The maximum penalty was five years' imprisonment for the statutory offence and life imprisonment for manslaughter, so it was argued that there was no room for the common-law offence in relation to deaths caused by driving.

Mr Nicholls submitted that the common-law offence survived to the extent that the prosecution had an option to charge manslaughter in very serious cases.

Formidable difficulties were inherent in that submission because it involved the concept of degrees of recklessness which would make the task of the judge who had to direct a jury how to distinguish between the statutory offence and the common-law offence extremely difficult and would require the jury to make a pure value judgment without any scale of values other than the differences in the maximum penalties. The prosecution would have to make the same value judgment.

Both prosecution and jury would therefore inevitably be brought into the area of sentence, a complete break with tradition. The conclusion was therefore that in respect of death caused by driving, manslaughter had been replaced or reduced to vestigial survival by the statutory offence.

In deciding whether or not to commit the applicant to prison pending extradition, the magistrate had to be satisfied that he would be justified by the evidence before him in committing her for trial on a charge of manslaughter had her conduct taken place in England.

In exercising his function as a modern grand jury, the magistrate would have been obliged to refuse to commit the applicant for trial for manslaughter because there were no significantly aggravating features which would justify a verdict of manslaughter.

In construing the list of offences set out in the Schedule the court was required to treat the language used as expressing the meanings which the words conveyed to an intelligent layman.

It was a well known fact that English juries had become more and more unwilling to commit drivers of the offence of manslaughter so that Parliament found it necessary to create the statutory offence of causing death by reckless driving with a lesser maximum penalty by section 8 of the Road Traffic Act 1956.

It was reasonable to infer that the public generally, though not individually, did not perceive killing by bad driving as conduct meriting the description of manslaughter with all its grave implications.

The evidence in this case showed that juries in California reacted in the same way so that it became necessary to amend the Penal Code by making special provision for driving cases.

If the applicant was extradited and convicted of the offence with which she was charged, the strong probability was that the jury would recommend imprisonment in the county jail, thus making the offence a misdemeanour and not a felony, or, more accurately, converting it to a misdemeanour by their recommendation.

An intelligent layman might consider in those circumstances that her offence did not fall within the description of a felony for the purposes of the Treaty. Consequently the evidence in this case fell short of proving an extradition offence under the Treaty.

Mr Justice Forbes agreed.

Solicitors: Herbert Smith & Co; Director of Public Prosecutions.

Circumstances of criminal libel

Desmond v Thorn and Others
Before Mr Justice Taylor
[Judgment delivered April 7]

In considering whether there was a clear prima facie case of criminal libel and in considering whether the public interest required the institution of proceedings against a newspaper, a judge must look at all the circumstances of the case Mr Justice Taylor said when refusing an application under section 8 of the Libel Amendment Act 1888 by Paul Desmond to bring proceedings for criminal libel against two reporters, the editor and the proprietors of the *Sunday People* newspaper. It was alleged that they were all responsible for the publication of an article on November 15, 1981, headed "Bully boasts 'I beat a tragic deb'".

Mr Michael J Mullins, solicitor, for the applicant; Mr Desmond Browne for the newspaper.

MR JUSTICE TAYLOR delivering judgment in open court after a hearing in chambers, said that the following facts in the article were unchallenged.

The applicant was a poet. Miss Jessica Kitson was a god-daughter of Paul Getty, she was addicted to drugs and in the summer of 1981 the applicant was living with her. In July 1981 the applicant assaulted her so as to cause her two black eyes.

As a result of the assault she went with her young son to Erin Pizzey's home for battered wives. When she returned to the applicant he made further threats as a result of which he was brought before the magistrates court. He pleaded guilty to a charge of threatening behaviour and was fined.

Jessica left him and took up with a South African mentioned in the article and there was talk of marriage but she died in October 1981 aged 34. The *Daily Mail* published an article which referred to beatings by her boyfriend and her stay with Erin Pizzey but the applicant's name was not mentioned.

On October 30, the applicant telephoned the *Sunday People* and offered to sell his story if the paper was prepared to pay. As a result a reporter was despatched to interview him and was handed a 20 page typescript by the applicant, who asked for £3,000. There was a brief interview and the reporter returned to his office with the typescript. He later telephoned the applicant and offered him £200 for a news story but that was rejected.

At an editorial conference on November 3, 1981 it was decided to publish a exposé of the applicant, and following guidelines laid down by the Press Council, to pay the applicant nothing for what he had written and said. On November 5, another reporter was sent to conduct a further interview with the applicant. That interview began in a studio and ended in a public house. The two reporters produced the article together and it was published.

The applicant wrote to the newspaper and to the Press Council complaining and engaged a solicitor. What he challenged was the accuracy of the article as to what he said when interviewed by the reporters. In particular he denied having assaulted Jessica more than once or having said that he did. Various remarks were attributed to him which he said he never made or were taken out of context.

The result he said was to portray him as a habitually violent drunken bully, a braggart who was callous and unfeeling. Mr Browne pointed to a number of passages in the typescript which he said were to the same effect as the passages complained of as fabrications in the article and to other parts which were consistent with the reporters' accounts of what was said to them.

It was clear that if untrue the article was capable of constituting a serious libel. By section 6 of the Libel Act 1843 a defence to a charge of criminal libel could be raised on indictment only if there was an express plea that the words complained of were true and their publication was for the public benefit.

Section 4 of the Newspaper Libel and Registration Act 1881 allowed committing justices in a case against a newpaper to receive evidence in support of such a proposed plea of justification and if they thought there was a strong probability or presumption the jury would acquit they could dismiss the case.

The applicant submitted that in an application under section 8 of the Libel Amendment Act 1888 a judge should wear blinkers and look only at the case for the applicant because he was only required to guard against frivolous and vexatious proceedings.

That approach was simplistic and wholly misconceived. The judge's function was to decide whether or not a prosecution should be instituted and to do that he was entitled and indeed bound to look at all the circumstances before coming to a conclusion as to whether there was a clear prima facie case.

On the facts of the present case, it was far from satisfactory whether there was a case so clear as to be beyond argument a case to answer. The admitted facts took much of the sting out of the article and the applicant's own script contained passages which tended to confirm both the tenor and detail of the article. Further it was quite clear that this was not a case in which the public interest required the institution of criminal proceedings.

Solicitors: Michael J Mullins & Co; Bindman & Partners.

Loan to own company no settlement for tax

Inland Revenue Commissioners v Levy
Before Mr Justice Nourse
[Judgment delivered April 6]

An interest-free loan of £3.3m made by an individual to a company owned by him was not a disposition constituting a "settlement" within the definition in section 454 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 and the income derived by the company from that loan could not be treated for tax purposes as being the income of the lender.

Mr Justice Nourse so held in a reserved judgment in the Chancery Division dismissing "a hopeless" appeal by the Crown from a determination of the special commissioners discharging two alternative assessments to income tax made on the lender, Mr Ralph Levy, for 1973-74 both in the sum of £142,796 under the provisions of sections 446 and 457 of the Act.

Mr Andrew Morritt, QC and Mr John Mummery for the Crown; Mr Michael Nolan, QC and Mr Andrew Thornhill for Mr Levy.

MR JUSTICE NOURSE said that the Crown claimed that an interest-free loan made by an individual to a company, wholly owned by him and engaged in the trade of dealing in stocks and shares, was a settlement for the purposes of the Income Tax Acts, and that the income derived by the company on the investment of the loan was accordingly to be treated for those purposes as the income of the lender and not of the company. On the face of it that was an extraordinary claim: a loan to a company in which the lender was the sole or substantial shareholder was an everyday transaction in the commercial world. As such it would invariably be regarded as one made for good commercial reasons divorced from altruism or charity. How then could it be thought that legislation, whose purpose was to tax the donor on income given away as if he had retained it, had anything to do with a transaction of that nature?

The answer, submitted the Crown, was to be found in the wide definition of "settlement" in section 454(3) of the 1970 Act as expounded by the House of Lords in *Inland Revenue Commissioners v Plummer* ([1981] AC 896) and *Chinn v Hochstrasser* ([1981] AC 533). But it was clear that those cases supported the opposite conclusion.

Mr Levy had for many years been the sole beneficial shareholder in Parkspa Securities Ltd. In May 1973 he lent £3.3m to the company to use for the general purposes of its business.

The company derived income from the money lent prior to repayment in October 1973. It was in respect of that income that the assessments were made on Mr Levy.

The Crown's claim had to fail unless it could establish that the loan was a "settlement" within section 454(3). Thereby a settlement included "any disposition, trust, covenant, agreement or arrangement".

But it had long been recognized that Parliament could not have intended that definition to extend as widely as a literal reading might suggest. In the *Plummer* case it was held that a transaction could only be within the definition if it was one which contained an element of bounty. In *Chinn* the House of Lords held that it might be enough for the transaction to contain an element of derivative bounty of the kind conferred by the exercise of a special power of appointment.

The Crown relied on that case, arguing that the company benefited from the loan without any assumption by them of any correlative obligation for the payment of interest. Accordingly it was said that there was an element of bounty in the case.

To that there was an obvious and conclusive answer. As Lord Roskill said in *Chinn*, a commercial transaction devoid of any element of bounty was not within the definition of "settlement". Something that would otherwise be a commercial transaction devoid of bounty did not cease to be such merely because he who was at the receiving end of it did not assume any correlative obligation. The loan did not involve any bounty on Mr Levy's part.

Clearly there was no disposition, agreement or other transaction with in the meaning of section 454(3). The commissioners on the material before them could have come to no other conclusion. The Crown's appeal was a hopeless one and had to be dismissed.

Solicitors: Solicitor of Inland Revenue, Linklaters & Paines.

Photograph by Martin Cleaver of the Press Association

Against a background of Sea Harriers and Sea King helicopters, Royal Marines line up at dawn for a weapons check on board HMS Hermes.

Frank Johnson in the Commons

Jenkins rolls a jowl at the Falklands

Still no sign of the eventual outcome in the South Atlantic: but there was some movement yesterday on the home front. It took the form of Mr Roy Jenkins.

The movement was initially confined to those rather distinguished jowls of his. They began to roll about the moment Mrs Thatcher arrived for Prime Minister's question time. While she answered other Members, the rest of Mr Jenkins began to move importently in his seat below the gangway facing her.

He consulted some notes. He advanced to the edge of his seat with some deliberation. It was clear that he was going to put a question. This was in itself an event of a certain significance. Nothing had so far been heard from him in this crisis. Since it arose, he had all but disappeared from the public gaze.

This absence was all the more marked because in the days immediately before the Argentine action he was the subject of all our attention. He had won Hillhead. He had taken his seat. He has put a notably incomprehensible, but no doubt distinguished, maiden question to the Prime Minister about micro-chips. All things seemed possible for him. But within days Dr David Owen had seized the SDP controls and was roaring away on the subject of submarines, frigates, and vertical take-off.

Dr Owen is at home with such matters. Mr Jenkins is not. Like Switzerland, he is prosperous, comfortable, civilized and almost entirely landlocked. His only previous contact with the high seas has been in various good fish restaurants.

Registered as a statesman

Instead of the vertical, he prefers the horizontal take-off: the unhurried rise to shake a few hands in a shopping precinct after an afternoon nap at a by-election.

In addition to all these disqualifications for the times in which we at present live, one suspects that he is almost certainly a Carringtonian at heart: a man of the world who believes that the Falklands are a far away country of which we now know too much. So it is an appalling situation in which he finds himself so soon after his triumphant return. None the less, being officially registered as a statesman, he just had to put up a show sooner or later. So yesterday he rose.

There was a murmur of expectation on both sides of the House, much of it slightly ironic. They all knew that Mr Jenkins was not really the man for the hour.

Darting fish-like movement

"Will the Right Hon Lady, in view of the strong all-party support which the Government has rightly received during the past two-and-half weeks," he began, "bear in mind that she will be expected to take future, I hope and believe, unrushed decisions..."

At this point, as well as the statesman's emphasis on the word "unrushed", he made one of the two famous hand movements he deploys to illustrate anything. One is a turn of the wrist with half-closed palm as if he is unscrewing a light bulb. The other is a darting, fish-like movement of the whole hand. Yesterday we got the darting, fish-like movement.

"...*unrushed* decisions in an equally non-party way. This demands more than merely asking the Paymaster General (Mr Cecil Parkinson), who is chairman of the Conservative Party, to a meeting of senior ministers last night. Will she seriously consider the proposal made by the hon Member for Cardiff?"

Whereupon, he sat down. And that was his grand design? Apparently so. Research revealed that Mr Jenkins was referring to Mr Howells the Liberal Member from Cardigan. His proposal? All-party consultations, apparently. That, then, was the Jenkins strategy to deal with Galtieri: tea at number ten. "I must confess, I had expected a more fundamental point from the Right Hon Gentleman," Mrs Thatcher told him.

But we still do not know Mrs Thatcher's intentions. In a few days, the Jenkins All-Party Tea Force may look the less risky plan. By then it may be too late.

Naval force 'heads for S Georgia' but Whitehall stays silent

continued from page 1

Mr David Crouch and Sir William van Straubenzee seemed to have been among the very few who were anxious about the possible use of force. The majority of those who spoke were said to have sounded impatient at the delayed arrival of the task force in the South Atlantic and at the continued diplomatic activity.

None the less, the party as a whole is strongly in support, for the time being, of the Government's policy of seeking a diplomatic solution with the naval task force to strengthen their hand.

Potential differences among Conservative MPs emerged in broadcast interviews yesterday. Mr Edward du Cann, chairman of the backbench 1922 committee, said on ITN's *News at One* programme that the Argentine proposals marked the beginning rather than the end of the negotiations. "We should go on negotiating through every means open to us."

☐ *Boston Globe* report that the Royal Navy's Falklands task force had split, with a detachment of two aircraft carriers, fast destroyers and several troopships heading towards South Georgia, was received noncommittally in Whitehall yesterday. But it was not denied. (Henry Stanhope writes).

There has been consistent speculation that the task force would first try to recapture South Georgia from the handfull of Argentine soldiers stationed there, so that it might then be used as a forward operating base for an assault on the Falklands. It would also tighten the pressure on the Buenos Aires Government.

But it is unlikely that the grouping heading for the isolated dependency would be as large and as powerful as the *Boston Globe* report suggested.

Britain could accelerate the pace of things by sending frigates and anti-aircraft destroyers ahead to join the submarines in the Falklands area within the next 48 hours, it is learnt authoritatively. But the Government is clearly content for the time being to apply the pressure gently while allowing time for a political settlement.

Widespread criticism of junta's refusal to involve politicians

Continued from page 1

steadfastly support the invasion of the islands and are prepared to go to war to retain them.

But there is widespread criticism of the junta's refusal to involve the politicians. Señor Carlos Contin, the leader of the Radical Party said: "Many confusing and contradictory versions are going around, and politicians know only what they read in the papers. If the junta want us to step-up support for the reconquest of the Malvinas (Falklands) they have got to let us know the real state of negotiations."

It appears that the military leaders told Mr Alexander Haig, the american secretary of State, theat a final decision would have to be reached by December 31 and that they wanted some kind of assurance that they could expect a favourable outcome.

While the politicians were being briefed today, the cabinet was meeting to discuss the reaction of Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the British Prime Minister, to the junta's offer to take the central question of sovereignty over the Falkland Islands to the United Nations.

Reports in several Argentine newspapers said today that Mr Haig told the junta that their proposals for peace might not go far enough to satisfy the British government. "If they are turned down there will be war", he is reported as saying. Señior Nicanor Costa Mendez, the Foreign Minister, is said to have replied: "If there is, your country will be responsible."

Señor Mendez went to Casa Rosada this afternoon for consultation with General Galtieri and there was some suggestion tonight that he might travel to Washington, but the Foreign Ministry refused to comment

'Nixon drunk' denial

New York. — Dr Henry Kissinger, the former Secretary of State, has denied that President Nixon was ever drunk while facing crucial decisions. Speaking in a television programme, he reburted allegations in the May issue of *Atlantic* magazine that Mr Nixon was frequently drunk at critical times.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Duke of Gloucester, Patron, Nuffield Farming Scholarship Trust, attends selection committee for United Kingdom Scholars, Nuffield College, Regent's Park, London, 11.45.

The Duke of Kent visits 27th Annual International Gas Turbine Conference and Exhibition, Wembley Conference Centre and Arena, 3.15

Exhibitions in progress

Sculptures by Oscar Nemon, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford; Mon to Sat 10 to 4, Sun 2 to 4; (until May 23).

Prints by Ying Yeung Li, paintings by Julie Cheng and Folk Art of West Bengal, Abbot Hall Art Gallery, Kendal, Cumbria; Mon to Fri 10.30 to 5.30, Sat and Sun 2 to 5; (until May 2).

The Dark Hills, the Heavy Clouds: paintings and drawings of Wales, National Museum of Wales, Cathays Park, Cardiff; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 5, (until May 23).

Drawings, watercolours and graphic work by Oskar Kokoschka, Graves Art Gallery, Surrey Street, Sheffield; Mon to Sat 10 to 8, Sun 2 to 5, (until May 2).

Paintings and drawings by Robin Bownass, Towneley Hall Art Gallery and Museum, Burnley; Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30, Sun 12 to 5, closed Sat, (until May 9).

An Alternative Art; exhibition of American primitive painting, Museum and Art Gallery, Worthing; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, (until May 1).

Drawings and prints by Stephanie Fryer; Museum Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, (until May 8).

The Anatomy of the Horse by George Stubbs, Gainsborough's House, Sudbury, Suffolk; Tues to Sat 12 to 12.30 and 2 to 5 (until May 16).

Talks, lectures

Acupuncture, by Dr Michael Cohen, Roundshaw Library, Mollison Drive, Roundshaw, Wallington, Sutton, 8.15.

Medieval Stained Windows, illustrated talk by Patricia Bourke, Usher Gallery, Lincoln, 7.30.

Music

Dorset County Museum Music Society Concert, Dorset County Museum, Dorchester, 8.

Concert by Bristol Sinfonia, Colston Hall, Colston Street, Bristol, 7.30.

Concert by Orchestra of St John's Smith Square, Hexagon, Reading, 7.30.

Concert by Scottish Chamber Orchestra, Queens Hall, Clerk Street, Edinburgh, 7.45.

Recital by Marisa Robles and Christopher Hyde-Smith, Aberdeen Art Gallery, Aberdeen, 7.30.

Handel's Messiah, by Halle Choir and Lancashire Chamber Orchestra, St Anne's Church, Manchester, 7.30.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,811

ACROSS
1 Bit of jazz by river — a very noisy rabble (4-4)
6 Aspects of reality about English society (6)
9 Conflict about name in Hastings (6)
10 One new blend that is no good as food (8)
11 Message reporting mineral spring in the trench (8)
12 Redevelopment of quiet rural belt (6)
13 Take courage from a French soldier (5)
14 Painter's technique is sweeping (9)
17 Receive capital review (4,5)
19 Gertrude needs gun to capture one (5)
22 The dear child makes witty remark about university course (6)
23 Bound to impede mobility for instance (8)
24 Drive too close to rear entrance (4-4)
25 Sovereign having one of these, or four? (6)
26 Strong as the village blacksmith (6)
27 Newly developed diets are more reliable (8)

DOWN
2 Gets drunk at cocktail parties — what language! (7)
3 Pudding Lane sounds great! (9)
4 Crafty agent traps a relative (6)
5 Plane logs to make boxes banned by Union (6-9)
6 On this loose heel there's no charge (4,4)
7 How does love seize me? Comes up to something prohibitive (7)
8 Fleece Uriah's family after opening of sale (9)
13 Last month Muslim leader accepted Trade Union's last demand (9)
15 Where to cross the river for a glass (9)
16 Figures of a chiseller betraying a trust? Ay! (8)
18 Writer takes a nap on the heather (7)
20 Does the burning of it so enrage some people? (7)
21 Her lover was sore distressed, mind (6)

Solution of Puzzle No 15,810

Sporting fixtures

Football: First Division: West Bromwich Albion v Manchester City (7.30). One third division and two fourth division matches.

Racing: Flat at Epsom (2) and Ripon (2.45). NH at Cheltenham (2).

Tennis: British hard court championships, Bournemouth.

Cricket: Cambridge University v Glamorgan (11.30 to 6.30).

Anniversaries

Births: Catherine the Great, Empress of Russia, Stettin, 1729; Friedrich Froebel, German educationist, Ober Wiessbach, Germany, 1782; Charlotte Brontë, Thornton, Yorks, 1816; Henry VII died at Richmond, Surrey, 1509; Mark Twain died at Redding, Conn, USA, 1910.

Marathon party

After the London Marathon on May 9, the whole of the covered market area at Covent Garden is to be taken over for an evening jamboree following the presentation of the marathon prizes under the portico of St Paul's Church. There will be buskers and jazz bands, stilt walkers, Disney characters and a fairground. Six thousand tickets at £2 each are now on sale in aid of the Greater London Fund for the Blind, and are obtainable from the London Tourist Information Centre at Victoria Station (01-730 0791) or from County Hall (01-633 1633 or 633 1721).

Queen's birthday

The Queen was born on April 21, 1926, at 17 Bruton Street, London. There will be a 41 gun salute by the King's Troop, Royal Horse Artillery, in Hyde Park (opposite the Dorchester Hotel) at 12; and a 62 gun salute by the Honourable Artillery Company, Taver Wharf, EC3, at 1.

Roads

London and the South-east: M1: Entry and exit at junction 13 (Bedford A5140) closed; major repairs between junctions 12 and 13. A281: Temporary signals at Cowfold, S of Horsham. A12: Overnight repairs W of Chelmsford; long delays.

Midlands: A625: Closed at Mam Tor, Derbyshire, diversion. A5: Single line traffic and temporary signals N of Nuneaton. A45: Temporary signals near junction 16 of M1; also between Wellingborough and Little Irchester, Northamptonshire.

North: A1(M) and A66(M): Lane closures N of Scotch Corner to junction with A68, and on A66(M), N Yorkshire. A1: Roadworks at Barnsdale Bar/Redhouse, S Yorkshire, long delays. A6120: Roadworks on Leeds outer ring road at Weetwood Lane junction.

Wales and the West: A449: Roadworks N of Whitehill Farm on Caerleon Monmouth road. A4042: Roadworks near Croesyceiliog by-pass, between Newport and Pontypool. A303: Lane closures at Amesbury, Wiltshire.

Scotland: A93: Temporary signals on Dundee Road, Perth. M90: Single lane northbound at junction 3 (Cowdenbeath); lane closures both ways at junction 2 (A823, Dunfermline). M9: Lane closures from Craigforth (junction 10) to Dumbarton Road.

Postnotes

From today, postnotes — prepaid letters for mailing anywhere in the United Kingdom — will replace the old letter cards. They fold together like overseas aerogrammes, but are made of stronger, better quality paper.

Available from post offices at 21p each of £1 for five, they will be treated as first class mail but will have no fixed stamp value printed on them. This means they can still be used after any future rise in postal charges without additional payment.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.75	1.67
Austria Sch	31.40	29.40
Belgium Fr	92.00	87.00
Canada $	2.23	2.14
Denmark Kr	15.03	14.28
Ireland Pd	1.26	1.21
France Fr	11.48	10.88
Germany Dm	4.44	4.19
Greece Dr	116.00	109.00
Hong Kong $	10.50	10.00
Italy Lir	2385.00	2285.00
Japan Yn	458.00	432.00
Netherlands Gld	4.90	4.64
Norway Kr	11.22	10.62
Portugal Esc	132.00	125.00
South Africa Rd	2.20	2.04
Spain Pta	191.00	182.00
Sweden Kr	10.96	10.38
Switzerland Fr	3.62	3.40
USA $	1.82	1.75

London: The FT Index closed up 4.5 at 562.6.

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending April 11:

ITV
1 Coronation Street (Wed) Granada (16.90m)
2 The Benny Hill Show, Thames (16.20m)
3 Coronation Street (Mon) (15.40m)
4 Minder, Thames (15m)
5 3-2-1, Yorkshire (13.80m)
6 Give Us A Clue, Thames (13.35m)
7 Where There's Life ..., Yorkshire (12.85m)
7= Family Fortunes, Central (12.85m)
9 Crossroads (Tues) Central (12.60m)
10 Crossroads (Wed) (12.45m)

BBC 1
1 News and Sport (Sat) (13.80m)
2 Dallas (13.25m)
3 Open All Hours (12.45m)
4 World Superstars '82 (12.20m)
5 Top of the Pops (12.05m)
6 The Kenny Everett Television Show (11.70m)
7 Chitty Chitty Bang Bang (11.55m)
8 A Whale For The Killing (11.50m)
9 Eleven Years of Parkinson (10.35m)
10 The Scarlet Bucaneer (10.20m)

BBC 2
1 Pot Black '82 (8.95m)
2 Marti Caine (6.15m)
3 Nancy Astor (Wed and Sun (5.75m)
3= Des O'Connor Tonight (5.75m)
5 The Mike Harding Show (5.20m)
6 The Treasure of Sierra Madre (4.70m)
6= The Candidate (4.70m)
8 Heart Transplant (4.50m)
9 The Waltons (4m)
9= Call My Bluff (4m)

Broadcasters Audience Research Board.

The papers

Argentina has moved a fair bit since the first heady days of occupation, says the Daily Mirror, but it must still move a lot more.

Morning Telegraph, Sheffield urges the Government to complete the blockade of the Falklands by declarating an air exclusion zone, which could only be interpreted as a defensive act in accordance with the UN Charter.

The Washington Post yesterday said if Argentina has made further United States mediation in the Falklands dispute pointless, then the Reagan Administration should now support Britain.

Le Figaro yesterday said the lesson to be drawn from this crisis is how easily an armed conflict can arise and grow in a world of shrinking distances.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on Government's White Paper on expenditure plans.

Lords (2.30): Debate on the consequences of privatizing publicly owned companies.

Weather forecast

A weak trough will move into W Scotland and N Ireland.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, Central S and SW England, E Anglia, Midlands, Channel Islands, S Wales: Dry, variable cloud, sunny intervals; wind variable, light; max temp 15 to 17C (59 to 63F).

E, NW, Central N and NE England, N Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man: Dry, sunny periods; wind variable or W, light; max temp 15 to 17C (59 to 63F).

Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen: Mostly dry, bright or sunny periods, becoming cloudier later; wind W, light to moderate; max temp 12 to 14C (44 to 57F).

SW, NE and NW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyll, N Ireland: Bright or sunny to start, becoming cloudier with rain at times, clearing later; wind SW, moderate to fresh; max temp 10 to 13C (50 to 55F).

Orkney, Shetland: Bright or sunny at first, becoming cloudier with rain; wind SW, moderate to fresh; max temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Mostly dry with sunny periods but cloudier in the far north. Rather warm.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel: Wind NW moderate, good; sea slight. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind W, moderate; sea slight.

Sun rises: 5.53 am. Sun sets: 8 07 pm
Moon rises: 5.22 am. Moon sets: 4.58 pm
New moon: April 23

Lighting-up time

TODAY
London 8.37 pm to 5 21 am
Bristol 8.46 pm to 5.31 am
Edinburgh 9.01 pm to 5 21 am
Manchester 8 50 pm to 5.24 am
Penzance 8.55 pm to 5.46 am



Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; s, sun.

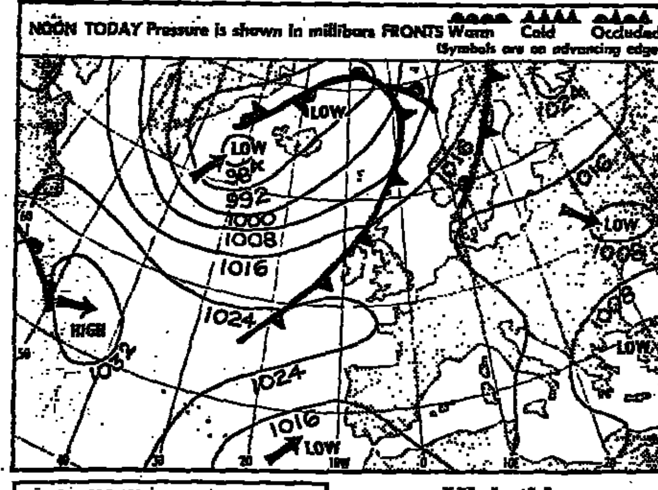
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	10	50	Guernsey	s	12	54
Birmingham	f	14	57	Inverness	s	11	52
Blackpool	c	10	50	Jersey	s	14	57
Bristol	s	15	59	London	s	13	55
Cardiff	s	15	59	Manchester	f	13	55
Edinburgh	c	11	52	Newcastle	s	14	57
Glasgow	f	12	54	Ronaldsway	c	10	50

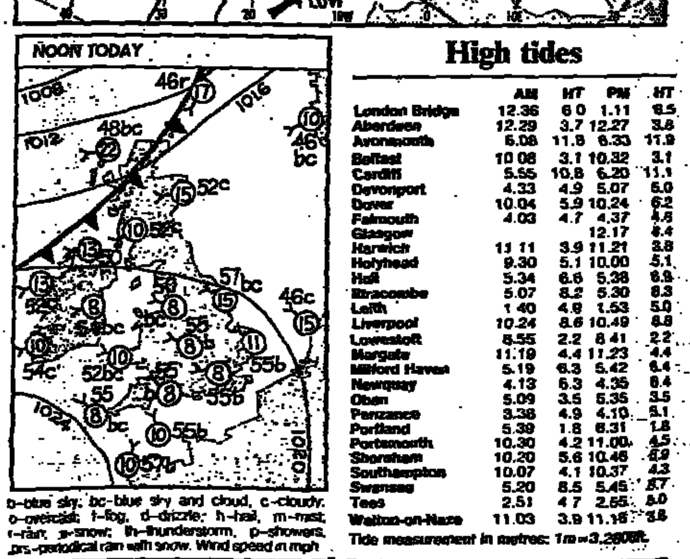
London

Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 17 C (63 F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 6 C (43 F). Humidity: 7 pm, 52 per cent. Rain: 24 hr to 7 pm, nil. Sun: 24 hr to 7 pm, 10.1 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1021.4 millibars, steady.
1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

Highest and lowest

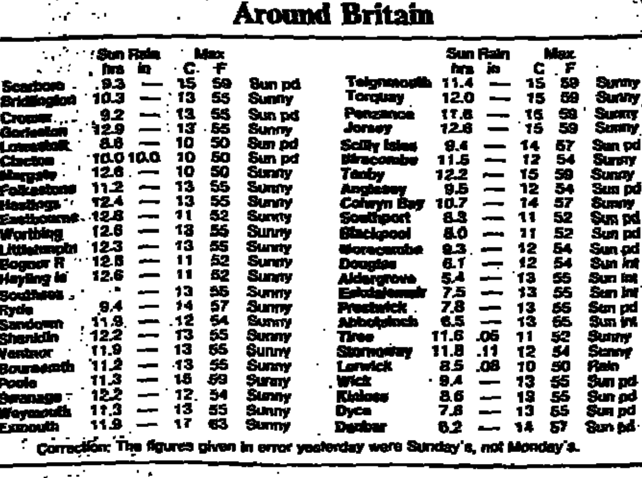
Highest day temp: Linton on Ouse 18C (64F). Lowest day max: Aldeburgh 8C (46F). Highest rainfall: Lerwick 0.11 in. Highest sunshine: Gorleston 12.9 hr.





High tides

Around Britain



Abroad

